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HISTORY OF THE C.A.R. ← →

Engagements of the

Civil War

"The Easel Monument
Project"

by

J. M. Carnahan

ILLUSTRATED.



Carnahan, J.

Worth.

HISTORY

OF THE

Grand Army of the Republic



ENGAGEMENTS

OF THE

CIVIL WAR



"The Easel Monument Project"

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WORTH CARNAHAN

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Introduction.

IT cannot be denied that it is too much the tendency to forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the men who, when others faltered, laid their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors upon the Altar of Liberty and Union, that a "Government of the people, by the people and for the people" should not perish from the earth.

We are of the opinion that if the true American principles on which the Grand Army of the Republic is based, were more generally understood by the men who did not share the hardships of the field and prison pen, but who, nevertheless, owe their good fortunes to the victories achieved on the bloody battle fields of '61 to '65, they would not be so ready to complain of the meagre allowance provided by the Government, which, in many cases, barely enables the recipient to keep the "wolf of starvation from the door."

The object of this little book, therefore, is to acquaint the masses with the real nature and workings of this National Soldier organization and to interest the reader in a plan for a public acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the ex-soldier.

We hope that every loyal American citizen who finds his sentiments in accord with the spirit of "The Easel Monument Project" will put "a shoulder to the wheel" in order that this patriotic enterprise may be carried out in every detail, thereby demonstrating to future generations that we, as a Nation, appreciate the services rendered by the "Brave Boys in Blue," that we honor them for their bravery, and that future services, in defense of Liberty and Union, will not be forgotten, as it has been too much the tendency to forget what our citizen soldiers have done for our country.

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

DEDICATION.

To the brave "boys in blue," who, on land or sea participated in that memorable struggle for the preservation of our Union, and to the mothers, wives, daughters, and friends, who, at home and in the hospital, so nobly did their part, this little volume is respectfully dedicated by the author.

HISTORY

OF THE

Grand Army of the Republic

BY
J. WORTH CARNAHAN

CHAPTER I.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE G. A. R. AND ITS
CO-WORKERS.



OVER a quarter of a century ago the people of the North were startled as never before by the report that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and that the war between the North and the South had indeed commenced in earnest. A call for volunteers to defend the "Stars and Stripes" was made. That call was answered. Brave men left the farm, the workshop, the office, the store, home, and loved ones—everything, and rushed forward to protect the nation's honor. Battles were lost—battles were won. Long and weary were the marches, and fierce and bloody were the battles that marked the years from 1861 to 1865. The comrade who, at morning, answered "here," at

eventide could nevermore respond. Never before in the annals of history was any similar struggle waged on so grand a scale or with so great a destruction of men and material as in this "the great American conflict."



At last the final day came. The South, no longer able to withstand the prowess and overwhelming forces of the North, was compelled to surrender, and then "The Brave Boys in Blue" marched home again; but not until nearly half a million of their number were killed outright on the field, died of disease and wounds, or were crippled or maimed for life.

Many returned home to find themselves penniless and helpless, but strong in their determination to grapple with the world. The promises made to the men who left their families to go forth to fight for the integrity of the nation were but poorly kept, and though some were provided with employment by the Government, and many patriotic citizens, who remembered and appreciated their services, came nobly forward and gave them the preference in their enterprises, still a great number remained unemployed and unprovided for. This state of affairs caused deep anxiety in the hearts of their more fortunate comrades, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with these men during the death storm of battle, but who had come out of the war with happier fortune, and who were now better able to cope with the world.

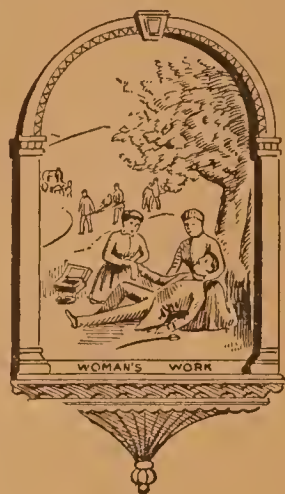
It was this condition of affairs that caused the pioneers in the Grand Army of the Republic to conceive the idea of forming an organization that would, to a certain extent, look after the disabled and unemployed veterans, and to the welfare of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the conflict. Such were the circumstances which led to the organization of the G. A. R., made brothers under the cloud of war, brothers in a thousand common dangers, brothers in a thousand common sufferings, brothers they must remain in the sunshine of peace.

The history of "The Great American Conflict" would be incomplete without a record of the heroism and self-denying deeds of the mothers, wives, and daughters of those who sprang to arms to support the integrity of the Republic and the honor of the "Stars and Stripes."

Thousands of Northern women of all classes and every rank of society, willingly sacrificing much of what is dear to woman, urged their friends and loved ones to rally around the flag; and they eagerly sought the privilege, as they deemed it, of doing what they could for the cause. At home they managed the business, the factory, or the farm, at the same time caring for the little ones; and when tidings of defeat or disaster reached them, their hearts trembled with anxiety for the welfare of their loved ones and the success of the cause.

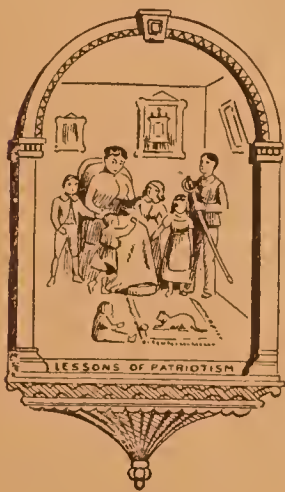
Every moment of the day and night of that trying time, hearts were lifted up in silent prayer to the "God of Battles" that the right might prevail and the absent ones be returned safe in peace and honor. In the stillness of the night, as the little ones were put to rest, their young voices were taught to lisp a prayer, that "God might spare papa and preserve the Union." Nor was this all. What a woman does, she does with her whole heart. Almost every home in the North was turned into a manufactory of lint; the closets and chests were ransacked and valued articles of linen were cheerfully brought forth and sacrificed to be shredded into lint for "the poor wounded soldiers."

Societies were organized throughout the country, and the women vied with each other in offering delicacies and dainties, to be sent to the hospitals for the weak and suffering who had been wounded on Southern battlefields. How devotedly they worked in the interest of the "Christian Commission" and the "Sanitary Commission." Their busy fingers even found time, in numerous cases, to



pen words of cheer and encouragement to the brave men, strangers to them, except that they were bound together by the strong bonds of loyalty and patriotism.

Nor can we forget those dauntless ones, who, not tied by the cares of a family, so gladly volunteered for active service as nurses on the battlefield and in the hospital; who left the ease and refinement of home to suffer toil and privations to administer to the wants of the wounded. As ministering angels, they passed from cot to cot, stopping here to breathe a word of encouragement to a young sufferer racked with pain and far away from friends and home, and pausing there to raise the pillow of another that he might rest a little more comfortably. At times she was to be found writing a last message to loved ones from one about passing away, and whispering words of hope and consolation—in short, in a thousand different ways doing what only a woman, with her tact, gentleness, and sympathy, can do.



After the struggle was over and the sword was turned into the pruning-hook—when the gallant defenders returned to the vocations of peace; alas, many of them, incapacitated by wounds or disease, were unable to resume their former calling, and helplessly saw their families without proper provision for their maintenance, the women, faithful to their interests and true in their devotion, sprang to the rescue and organized the various auxiliaries known as the “Woman’s Relief Corps,” “Loyal Ladies’

League,” or the “Ladies of the G. A. R.,” etc., etc.

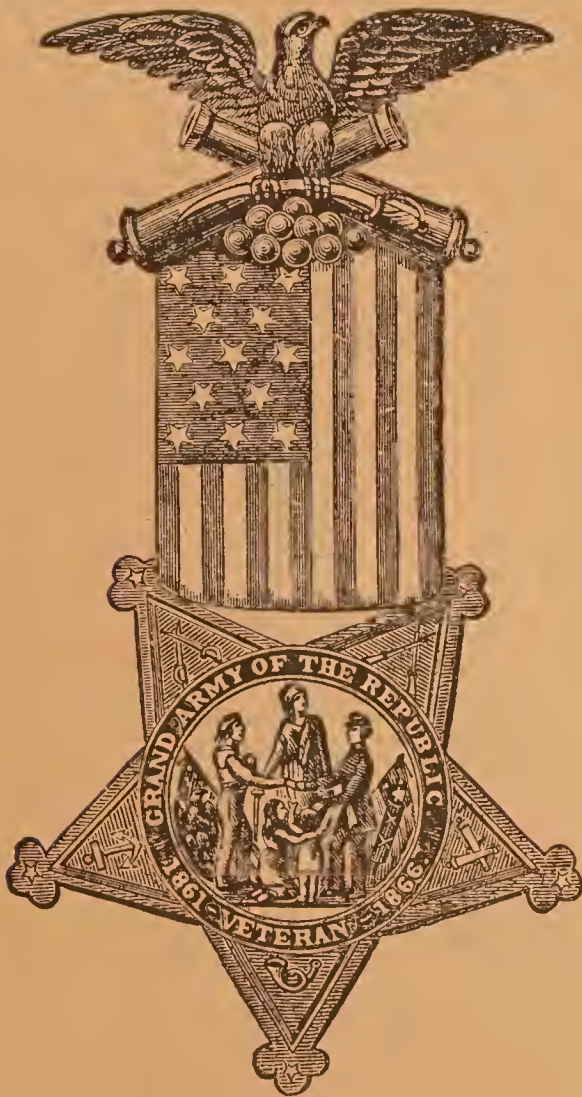
The lessons of patriotism learned at the knee of their mothers were not lost on the children of the soldiers. On the return of their fathers and brothers from the conflict, the stories of battles and victory were told and retold by the fireside, and such was their charm that they were ever new. Their words burned into the hearts of the young listeners, and they made such an impres-

sion that with advancing years the children came to feel that they, too, could claim a common interest and heritage in the deeds of their fathers. This feeling seemed to unite them and form a common tie, leading eventually to the organization of the "Sons of Veterans," "Ladies' Aid Societies," and the "Daughters of Veterans," respectively.



CHAPTER II.

"THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."



BADGE.

THE cradle of the "Grand Army of the Republic" was a soldier's tent. On the march to Meridian was born the idea that was to crystallize and develop, and finally produce that brotherhood of soldiers known as the G. A. R.

During Sherman's expedition to Meridian, in February, 1864, Maj. B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge became tentmates and close friends. As they spoke in glad anticipation of the time when they might exchange the hardships and trials of the field for the shelter and comfort of their homes, Chaplain Rutledge suggested that when the troops were finally mustered out of the service, it would be but natural to suppose that men who had shared so much suffering, privation, and danger would

wish to form some sort of association, that they might meet again to preserve the friendships and memories of the past. This topic became the subject of frequent conversation



G. A. R. BUTTON.

and they agreed to assist one another in the development of such a project, if they were spared.

This mutual agreement was not forgotten, especially by Dr. Stephenson, when he returned home after the close of his army service. The more he thought of an organization of perpetual comradeship, the more he was enthused with the idea. He could not forget the many deeds of valor daily performed by his comrades, or the many bloody battlefields won by their prowess. When his thoughts returned to the scenes of that trying time, he could again hear the roar of his comrades' deadly artillery, the terrible crash and racket of their muskets, and the ringing and clanging of their sabres, when they crossed with those of the enemy. He could again see the many battlefields covered with the dead and wounded, and the ground made red with their hearts' blood. He could again hear the vain cry for "water" to sustain the fast ebbing life stream, and the sacred messages whispered in his ear by sufferers racked with pain and far away from home and loved ones, as he bent over them in performance of the duties required by his profession. His duty, as a physician, often called him to the bedside of comrades, who had returned home from the service crippled and maimed for life, and these interviews constantly reminded him of "the groan of the gray-haired sire on learning the sad news; the indescribable look of despair of the widow, on learning that her last prop was taken from her; the shriek of the newly-made bride; the suppressed anguish of the betrothed maiden; and the piteous wail of the bereaved mother, as, with quivering lips, she imparted the sad news to the little ones, who henceforth would be fatherless, and, perhaps, homeless."

Considerable correspondence on the subject of the organization of the Order, which is now known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," passed between Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Rutledge, until they met, by appointment, in Springfield, Ill., in March, 1866, to arrange for the compilation of a ritual for the proposed Order. The first

Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, by Maj. B. F. Stephenson, and a ritual was printed under his supervision. The first State Convention was held in Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1866.

As Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Stephenson issued a general order, dated October 31, 1866, calling the first National Convention of the "Grand Army of the Republic." The convention met in Indianapolis, Ind., November 20, 1866, and representatives were present from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

The objects of the G. A. R., as originally set forth in their Constitution, are: *First*, the preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings, which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges, and marches; *second*, to make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance; *third*, to make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care, and education of soldiers' orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers; *fourth*, for the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age, or misfortune; *fifth*, for the establishment and defense of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, socially, and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people."

The Indianapolis Convention, held November 20, 1866, added the word "sailors" to the Springfield Constitution, and also a new section, taken from the Constitution of the "Loyal Legion," which reads as follows: "The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the

efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, together with a defense of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

According to the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, A. D. 1893, all "Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of the U. S. General offi-

cers, between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States."



POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

Many prominent citizens, not bound by kindred ties to the Grand Army of the Republic, are of the opinion that it is little more than a political organization, and, therefore, take no interest in it. There are, also, a great many soldiers throughout the country who would be enrolled as members were it not that they, too, are of the same opinion. This is a great injustice to the Order, as the following bit of history will show that the Post-room is a place "where the partisan and sectarian are not heard."

During the political campaign of 1866, the disputes between President Johnson and the majority in Congress were the means of greatly hindering the growth of the G. A. R.; for, notwithstanding the fact that a great many soldiers who entered the war as Democrats returned with different political opinions, and that

the great mass of the soldier vote in 1866 was Republican, it was by no means a unit, for many thousands of gallant soldiers, who were Democrats when they enlisted in the service, returned as such; and during this political campaign hundreds of political clubs were organized among the Veterans, some advocating the principles of the Republican, and others, the Democratic party. Naturally, when a question of a political nature found its way into a Post-room, any argument in its favor was sure to be hotly rebutted by some representative of the opposite party.

This condition of affairs soon caused a discord in the Post-room, and comrades by the hundred withdrew from the Order, especially those with Democratic views; as a result, the public soon began to look upon the G. A. R. as a political organization, and the tendency of the whole Democratic party was to work against any move that would tend to strengthen the ranks of the Order.

The leaders of the G. A. R. soon saw that even the discussion of political questions in the Order was greatly detrimental to its best interests. They realized that as the Rebellion was put down by "individual efforts united," on this principle alone could they secure legislation in behalf of the soldiers' orphans, widows, and dependent parents; or, for the maintenance of homes for disabled Veterans, and for the more successful carrying out of the principles and objects for which they were organized. They were not long, therefore, in taking steps to repair the breach which the political tendencies of the Order had made in its ranks, and in January, 1868, at the National Encampment, held in Philadelphia, Pa., while declaring that it was the purpose of the Grand Army "to secure the rights of the defenders of their country by all moral, social, and political means in their control," the following clause was added to the fifth section of their Declaration of Principles, "yet this Association does not design to make nominations for office, or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes."

In the next year, 1869, the following article was added to the

Rules and Regulations of the Order: "No officer or comrade of the 'Grand Army of the Republic' shall, in any manner, use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings; nor shall any nominations for political office be made." Under this law, which has never been changed, the "Grand Army of the Republic" grew very rapidly.

THE GRADE SYSTEM OF MEMBERSHIP.

Another great drawback to its growth was the adoption of "The Grade System," which, according to Past Commander Robert B. Beath's "History of the Grand Army of the Republic," provided for three distinct grades of membership: 1. The grade of "Recruit;" 2. The grade of "Soldier;" 3. The grade of "Veteran." The "Recruits" could only be advanced to the grade of "Soldier" after two months' service, and were not eligible to office, or privileged to act, speak, or vote. All business was transacted by the second grade, or "Soldiers," except that pertaining to advancement to the third grade. The "Soldier" could not be advanced to the third grade until he had been a member of the second grade at least six months. "The third grade, or 'Veterans,' only were eligible to National or Department offices, or to membership in National or Department Encampments, or to offices filled by appointment of Commander-in-Chief or Department Commanders; and to the offices of Post-Commander, Vice-Commanders, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Chaplain, Officer of the Day, or Officer of the Guard."

Many members strongly objected to such complicated manœuvres as was required in passing from one grade to another in the "Grand Army," and "Recruits," full of enthusiasm when they joined, were disgusted at having to wait two months before having a vote. "After a two years' trial, this 'Grade System' of membership was entirely abolished." Since that time the Order has flour-

ished and grown until, to-day, it is a powerful influence for good, and no one can deny that it has done much to remove from the nation "the shame of permitting men, who saved its life, to live, die, and be buried as paupers in the land they helped to save."

I cannot better express my opinion of the G. A. R. than to quote the words of Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner, in his report of the administration of his office, to the twenty-third annual session of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 28, 1889:

"The Grand Army of the Republic is the grandest civic organization the world has ever seen—its list of membership is the Nation's roll of honor, containing the most illustrious names in history, the names of the brave men who, in the darkest days of the rebellion, followed the Stars and Stripes as the emblem, not of a confederacy of States bound together by ropes of sand, but as the emblem of an indissoluble Union of indestructible States.

"They followed that flag, whether in sunshine or in storm, victory or defeat, with more confidence and greater reverence than did the children of Israel the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. The men who compose this organization are they who, when others faltered, laid 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors' upon the altar of liberty and Union, that 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people' should not perish from the earth.

"As the war recedes the men who shared together the privations of the frozen camp, the hardships of the forced march, the dangers of the battlefield, the sufferings of the field hospital and the untold agonies of the prison pen, long for the touch of a comrade's elbow as of old, and seek the Post-room, where the partisan and sectarian are not heard. The teachings of the Grand Army of the Republic are so conservative, its practices so patriotic, its comradeship so universal, that all honorably discharged Union soldiers and

sailors of '61 and '65, who have done nothing in civil life to cast a stain upon their honorable record in liberty's cause, feel that they are at home when in the Post-room, in the house of their friends.

"It is there that the general and the private, the merchant prince and the clerk, the millionaire and the laborer, sit side by side as comrades, bound each to the other by ties the tenderest yet the most enduring of any in this world, outside of the family circle.

"There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,
Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
And true lovers' knots, I ween ;
The boy and the girl are bound by a kiss,
But there is never a bond, old friend, like this—
We have drank from the same canteen.'

"The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic constitutes the great conservative element of the Nation, the champion of civil and religious liberty, recognizing the dignity of labor, but having no sympathy with anarchy or communism, recognizing no flag but the Stars and Stripes, believing that loyalty is a virtue and that treason is a crime."

When we come to consider the true American principles which form the foundation of the Order, is it any wonder that its membership, in about twenty-seven years, has reached the gigantic proportions of 7,626 Posts, and a membership, in good standing, of more than 400,000 men? What true American citizen can consider for a moment the vast amount of labor, time, and money expended yearly by the Grand Army of the Republic, in order that the soldier's widow might be comforted and supported; that his orphans might be fed, clothed, and educated, and that society might be compelled to give them a home, alike comfortable and respectable, without acknowledging what a blessing to the welfare of our country this Grand Soldier Organization has been, and how faithfully they have adhered to their motto of "Friendship, Charity and Loyalty"?

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

A recapitulation of the Adjutant-General's report, at the National Encampment held in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept., A. D. 1893, shows the following figures :

In 1873 the number of comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, in good standing, was 27,100 ; in 1878 it was 31,016 ; in 1883, 215,446 ; in 1888, the number was 372,960 ; in 1889, the number was 397,974 ; in 1890, 409,484 ; this appears to have been the high-water mark in its history. In 1891 it was 407,781. The total membership, in good standing, June 30, 1892, was 399,880 ; gained by muster, 24,954 ; gained by transfer, 7,034 ; gained by reinstatement, 10,283 ; total gains, 56,368 ; aggregate, 456,248. The losses were as follows : By death, 7,002 ; by honorable discharge, 1,707 ; by transfer, 8,168 ; by suspension, 35,298 ; by dishonorable discharge, 233 ; delinquent reports, 6,617 ; total losses, 59,025 ; net loss, during the year, 2,657. Total membership, in good standing, June 30, 1893, 397,223.

Adj.-Gen. E. B. Gray states that 4,070 of those reported June 30, 1893, as delinquent are really in good standing, but were not so reported by inefficient Post officers. Therefore, the total membership of the G. A. R., in good standing, Sept. 10, 1893, was 401,293. This number added to the 35,298 suspended members makes a total membership for the Grand Army of the Republic of 436,591.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF EACH DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of the forty-five State Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, with date and place of organization ; also, the number of active Posts, with total membership in good standing of each State or Department, A. D. 1893. Compiled from official sources.

Where two dates of organization are mentioned, the last is always that of permanent organization and national recognition.

ALABAMA.—Department organized March 12, 1889. Number of Posts, 13; total membership, 263.

ARIZONA.—Department organized at Phoenix, January 17, 1888. Number of Posts, 9; total membership, 288.

ARKANSAS.—Department permanently organized at Hot Springs, April 18, 1884. Number of Posts, 89; total membership, 2,872.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.—Department organized at San Francisco, February 21, 1868. Number of Posts, 116; total membership, 6,678.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.—Formerly “The Mountain Department,” was first organized at Laramie, Wyoming Territory, December 11, 1879; reorganized at Denver, Col., July 31, 1882. Number of Posts, 82; total membership, 3,394.

CONNECTICUT.—Department organized at Hartford, April 11, 1867. Number of Posts, 67; total membership, 7,852.

DELAWARE.—Department organized at Wilmington, January 14, 1881. Number of Posts, 22; total membership, 1,138.

FLORIDA.—Department permanently organized July 9, 1884. Number of Posts, 18; total membership, 565.

GEORGIA.—Department organized at Atlanta, January 25, 1889. Number of Posts, 10; total membership, 560.

IDAHO.—Department organized at Boise City, January 11, 1888. Number of Posts, 20; total membership, 738.

ILLINOIS.—Department organized at Springfield, July 12, 1866. Number of Posts, 582; total membership, 30,211.

INDIANA.—Department organized at Indianapolis, August 20, 1866; reorganized at Terre Haute, October 3, 1879. Number of Posts, 530; total membership, 24,078.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Department was organized 1889. Number of Posts, 14; total membership, 318.

IOWA.—Department first organized at Davenport, September 26, 1866; re-organized at Des Moines, January 23, 1879. Number of Posts, 449; total membership, 18,870.

KANSAS.—Department organized at Topeka, January 9, 1868;

recognized as a permanent Department March 16, 1880. Number of Posts, 468; total membership, 17,562.

KENTUCKY.—Department organized at Covington, January 16, 1883. Number of Posts, 172; total membership, 6,721.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.—Department permanently organized at New Orleans, May 15, 1884. Number of Posts, 17; total membership, 1,312.

MAINE.—Department organized at Portland, January 10, 1868. Number of Posts, 165; total membership, 10,564.

MARYLAND.—Department organized January 8, 1868; reorganized June 9, 1876. Number of Posts, 52; total membership, 2,825.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department organized at New Bedford, May 7, 1867. Number of Posts, 210; total membership, 24,105.

MICHIGAN.—Department organized at Detroit, October 1, 1867; reorganized at Grand Rapids, January 22, 1879. Number of Posts, 397; total membership, 19,617.

MINNESOTA.—Department first organized at St. Paul, October 16, 1866; reorganized at Stillwater, August 17, 1881. Number of Posts, 185; total membership, 9,432.

MISSOURI.—Department first organized May 7, 1867; reorganized at Kansas City, April 22, 1882. Number of Posts, 436; total membership, 19,391.

MONTANA.—Department organized at Helena, March 10, 1885. Number of Posts, 16; total membership, 975.

NEBRASKA.—Department organized at Omaha, June 11, 1877. Number of Posts, 276; total membership, 8,324.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Department organized at Portsmouth, April 30, 1868. Number of Posts, 94; total membership, 5,837.

NEW JERSEY.—Department organized at Newark, December 10, 1867. Number of Posts, 115; total membership, 7,757.

NEW MEXICO.—Department organized at Santa Fé, July 14, 1883. Number of Posts, 11; total membership, 253.

NEW YORK.—Department organized at Albany, April 3, 1867. Number of Posts, 661; total membership, 40,306.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Department organized at Yankton, February 27, 1883. Number of Posts, 32; total membership, 928.

OHIO.—Department organized at Columbus, January 30, 1867. Number of Posts, 697; total membership, 42,680.

OKLAHOMA.—Department organized June 23, 1890. Number of Posts, 27; total membership, 464.

OREGON.—Department organized at Portland, September 28, 1882. Number of Posts, 50; total membership, 2,665.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department organized at Philadelphia, January 16, 1867. Number of Posts, 619; total membership, 43,181.

POTOMAC.—Department organized at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1869. Number of Posts, 16; total membership, 3,936.

RHODE ISLAND.—Department organized at Providence, March 24, 1868. Number of Posts, 26; total membership, 3,522.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Department organized February 27, 1883. Number of Posts, 94; total membership, 3,927.

TENNESSEE.—Department first organized August 18, 1868; reorganized at Nashville, February 26, 1884. Number of Posts, 88; total membership, 4,975.

TEXAS.—Department first organized at Austin, February 12, 1872; reorganized March 25, 1885. Number of Posts, 55; total membership, 1,637.

UTAH.—Department organized at Salt Lake City, October 8, 1883. Number of Posts, 3; total membership, 191.

VERMONT.—Department organized at Montpelier, October 23, 1868. Number of Posts, 110; total membership, 5,863.

VIRGINIA.—Department organized at Richmond, July 27, 1871. Number of Posts, 45; total membership, 1,592.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.—Department organized at Olympia, June 20, 1883. Number of Posts, 71; total membership, 3,782.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Department first organized at Wheeling, April 9, 1868; reorganized at Clarksburg, February 20, 1883. Number of Posts, 108; total membership, 3,267.

WISCONSIN.—Department organized at Madison, June 7, 1866. Number of Posts, 272 ; total membership, 15,871.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The supreme power of the Grand Army of the Republic is lodged in the *National Encampment*, which is "held annually between April and November, as may be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, by consent of the Council of Administration, and at such place as shall have been determined at the previous stated meeting."

"Special meetings may be convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief, by and with the advice and consent of the National Council of Administration."

The National officers of the Grand Army of the Republic are as follows: Commander-in-Chief, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Inspector-General, Judge Advocate-General, Surgeon-General, Chaplain-in-Chief, and a Council of Administration, consisting of the above-named officers, and one comrade from each Department.

These officers, with the exception of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Inspector-General, and Judge Advocate-General, who are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief as his staff, are elected by ballot at each National Encampment, and enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after the adjournment of the meeting at which they were elected.

Vacancies occurring during the year are filled by the Council of Administration.

DUTIES OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Article VI, of Chapter IV, of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, for 1893, reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief shall enforce the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the orders of the National Encampment and Council of Administration, and for this purpose he may issue such orders as may be necessary.

“He shall preside in the National Encampment and Council of Administration, decide all questions of law or usage, subject to an appeal to the National Encampment; approve all requisitions properly drawn on the Quartermaster General, and shall hold all securities given by National officers, as trustee for the Grand Army of the Republic. He shall appoint immediately after entering his office, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Judge Advocate-General, an Assistant Adjutant-General, as many Assistant Inspectors-General on the nomination of the Inspector-General and as many Aides-de-Camp as he may deem necessary. He shall appoint all other national officers and committees not otherwise provided for, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. He shall promulgate through the proper officers the national countersign, and may change the same at his discretion, and shall issue to all Departments, regularly organized, suitable charters, and appoint Provisional Commanders in States and Territories where there is no Department organization.

“SEC. 2. The Vice Commanders-in-Chief shall assist the Commander-in-Chief by counsel and otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall fill his office according to seniority.

“SEC. 3. The Adjutant-General shall keep correct records of the proceedings of the National Encampment and Council of Administration; he shall conduct its correspondence and issue the necessary orders, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. All returns received by him from Departments shall be turned over to the proper officers.

“He shall prepare all books and blanks required for use of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. He shall draw requisitions on the Quartermaster-General, to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and shall perform such other duties and keep such other books and records as the Commander-in-Chief or the National Encampment may require him. He shall give security for the faithful discharge of his duties, to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and shall receive as compensation for his services such sum as the National Encampment may from time to time determine.

“SEC. 4. The Quartermaster-General shall hold the funds, securities, and vouchers of the National Encampment, and fill all requisitions drawn upon him by the Adjutant-General and approved by the Commander-in-Chief. He shall distribute all books and blanks required for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, charge a reasonable and uniform price for the same. He shall give good and sufficient security, in a sum to be approved by the Council of Administration, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the National Encampment may from time to time determine.

“SEC. 5. The Inspector-General shall perform such duties as are required of him by Chap. V, Art. V, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the National Encampment may from time to time determine.

“SEC. 6. The Surgeon-General shall perform the duties properly appertaining to that office.

“SEC. 7. The Chaplain-in-Chief shall perform such duties in connection with his office as the Commander-in-chief or the National Encampment may require.

“SEC. 8. The Judge Advocate-General shall perform the duties belonging to that office.

“SEC. 9. The National Council of Administration shall meet at such place as may be determined by the National Encampment at their stated meeting, and at such other times and places as the Commander-in-Chief may order; and ten members shall constitute a

quorum. It shall audit the accounts of the various National officers, may propose plans of action, and shall represent in all matters the National Encampment in the interval between its sessions. It shall keep full and detailed records of its proceedings, and present the same as its report at the stated meeting of the National Encampment, for the consideration of that body.

"SEC. 10. The several staff officers shall present to the National Encampment, at each annual session, full and detailed reports, in print, of the operations of their respective departments; and when retiring from their office shall deliver to their successors all moneys, books, and other property of the Grand Army of the Republic in their possession or under their control."

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

The National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic were held as follows:

- 1st Session, Indianapolis, Ind., November 20, 1866.
- No Session was held in the year 1867.
- 2d Session, Philadelphia, Pa., January 15, 1868.
- 3d " Cincinnati, O., May 12, 1869.
- 4th " Washington, D. C., May 11, 1870.
- 5th " Boston, Mass., May 10, 1871.
- 6th " Cleveland, O., May 8, 1872.
- 7th " New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1873.
- 8th " Harrisburg, Pa., May 13, 1874.
- 9th " Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1875.
- 10th " Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1876.
- 11th " Providence, R. I., June 26, 1877.
- 12th " Springfield, Mass., June 4, 1878.
- 13th " Albany, N. Y., June 17, 1879.
- 14th " Dayton, O., June 8, 1880.
- 15th " Indianapolis, Ind., June 15, 1881.
- 16th " Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1882.
- 17th " Denver, Col., July 25, 1883.
- 18th " Minneapolis, Minn., July 23, 1884.
- 19th " Portland, Me., June 24, 1885.
- 20th " San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1886.
- 21st " St. Louis, Mo., September 28, 1887.
- 22d " Columbus, O., September 12, 1888.

- 23d Session, Milwaukee, Wis., August 28, 1889.
- 24th " Boston, Mass., August 8, 1890.
- 25th " Detroit, Mich., August 5, 1891.
- 26th " Washington, D. C., September 21, 1892.
- 27th " Indianapolis, Ind., September 7, 1893.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

B. F. STEPHENSON, of Illinois, the founder of the Order, served as Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. from 1866 to 1867.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, of Illinois, from 1867 to 1868.

JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, from 1868 to 1871.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, from 1871 to 1873.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., of Massachusetts, from 1873 to 1875.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, from 1875 to 1877.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, of New York, from 1877 to 1879.

WILLIAM EARNSHAW, of Ohio, from 1879 to 1880.

LOUIS WAGNER, of Pennsylvania, from 1880 to 1881.

GEORGE S. MERRILL, of Massachusetts, from 1881 to 1882.

PAUL VAN DER VOORT, of Nebraska, from 1882 to 1883.

ROBERT B. BEATH, of Pennsylvania, from 1883 to 1884.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ, of Ohio, from 1884 to 1885.

S. S. BURDETT, of Washington, D. C., from 1885 to 1886.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, from 1886 to 1887.

JOHN P. REA, of Minnesota, from 1887 to 1888.

WILLIAM WARNER, of Missouri, from 1888 to 1889.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan, from 1889 to 1890.

W. G. VEASEY, of Vermont, from 1890 to 1891.

JOHN PALMER, of New York, from 1891 to 1892.

A. G. WEISSERT, of Wisconsin, from 1892 to 1893.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS, of Lynn, Mass., from 1893 to 1894.

THOMAS G. LAWLER, Rockford, Ill., from 1894 to 1895.

I. N. WALKER, Indianapolis, Ind., from 1895 to 1896.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

The Department Officers are: *First*, Department Commander; *second*, Senior Vice Department Commander; *third*, Junior Vice Department Commander; *fourth*, Assistant Adjutant-General; *fifth*, Assistant Quartermaster-General; *sixth*, Department Inspector; *seventh*, Judge Advocate; *eighth*, Chief Mustering Officer; *ninth*, Medical Director; *tenth*, Department Chaplain, and the Council of Administration, consisting of the above-named officers and five members by election.

These officers, except the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Inspector, the Judge-Advocate, and the Chief Mustering Officer, who are appointed by the Department Commander immediately after entering upon his office, are elected by ballot at the Annual Encampment of the Department, which is held between January 1 and July 1 of each year.

The officers thus elected enter upon their respective duties immediately after the adjournment of the meeting at which they were chosen, and hold office until their successors are duly installed.

The Council of Administration fills all vacancies in elective offices.

DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

According to Article VI of Chapter III of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1893, the duties of the Department Officers are as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Department Commander shall, immediately after entering upon his office, appoint an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Assistant Quartermaster-General, an Inspector, a Judge Advocate, and a Chief Mustering Officer, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. He may appoint as many Assistant Inspectors, on the nomination of the Inspector of the Department, and as many Aides-de-Camp as he may deem necessary. He shall preside at all meetings of the Department Encampment and Council of Administration, shall forward the reports and dues to National Headquarters, and see that all orders received from thence are properly published and obeyed, shall issue suitable charters to all Posts organized in his Department, and perform such other duties as are incumbent on officers of like position.

"SEC. 2. The Vice Commanders shall assist the Commander by counsel or otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall fill his office according to seniority.

"SEC. 3. The Assistant Adjutant-General shall keep correct records of the proceedings of the Department Encampment and of the Council of Administration; he shall conduct the correspondence and issue all orders under direction of the Commander, draw all requisitions upon the Assistant Quartermaster-General, make out all returns to the National Headquarters, and transmit the same, through the Department Commander, to the Adjutant-General, countersign all charters issued by the Commander, keep an Order Book, a Letter Book, an Indorsement and Memorandum Book, and files of all orders, reports, and correspondence received and remaining in his office, and perform such other duties and keep such other records in connection with his office as may be required of him by the Commander or the Department Encampment. He shall receive, as compensation for his services, such sum as the Department Encampment may from time to time determine.

"SEC. 4. The Assistant Quartermaster-General, shall hold the funds, securities, vouchers, and property of the Department, and fill all requisitions drawn by the Assistant Adjutant-General and approved by the Commander and shall give good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Council of Administration, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

"SEC. 5. The Inspector shall perform such duties as are prescribed in Chap. V, Art. V, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Department Encampment shall from time to time determine.

"SEC. 6. The Judge Advocate and the Chief Mustering Officer shall perform the duties properly belonging to their offices.

"SEC. 7. The Medical Director shall require such returns from Post Surgeons as may be needed and called for by the Surgeon-General, and shall make returns to that officer.

"SEC. 8. The Chaplain shall perform such duties in connection with his office as the Commander of the Department may require of him.

"SEC. 9. The Council of Administration shall have charge of the working interests of the Department, shall audit the accounts of the various officers, shall keep a full and detailed record of its proceedings, and shall present the same for the consideration of the Department Encampment at each stated meeting thereof.

"SEC. 10. The various staff officers shall make to the Department Encampment, at each stated meeting, full and complete reports, in writing, of the operations of their Departments, and when retiring from office shall deliver to their successors all moneys, books, and other property of the Department in their possession or under their control."

POST OFFICERS.

The officers of each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic are as follows: Post-Commander, Senior Vice-Post-Commander, Junior Vice-Post-Commander, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Chaplain, Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard, Sergeant-Major, and Quartermaster-Sergeant. In addition to the above, the Commander details an Inside Sentinel, Outside Sentinel, and Color Sergeant.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

These officers (the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and Quartermaster Sergeant excepted) are elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent, and are installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At the installation of officers, which is generally held publicly at a special meeting called for that purpose, the Commander appoints the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and Quartermaster-Sergeant.

These officers the Commander can remove, if he so desires. All officers, whether elected or appointed, hold office until their successors are duly installed.

No part of the opening or closing services, or signs of recognition, of the Grand Army of the Republic, are made use of at a public installation of officers, but an evening spent in witnessing an occasion of this kind, especially by one who never attended an installation of Grand Army officers, will certainly never be regretted, as it is a very entertaining ceremony.

DUTIES OF POST OFFICERS.

Article VIII, of Chapter II, of the Grand Army of the Republic Rules and Regulations for 1893, give the duties of the Post officers as follows:

"SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Post Commander to preside at all meetings of the Post, to enforce a strict observance of the Rules and Regulations and By-Laws, and all orders from proper authority, to detail all officers and committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn upon the Quartermaster for appropriations of money made and passed at a stated meeting of the Post, to forward the returns required by Chap. V, Art. II, and to perform such other duties as his charge may require of him.

"SEC. 2. The Vice-Post Commanders shall perform such duties as are required of them by the Ritual, and, in the absence of the Commander, shall take his place in the order of their rank. If neither of them are present the Post shall elect a Commander *pro tempore*.

"SEC. 3. The Adjutant shall keep in books properly prepared:—

"1. The Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic and the By-Laws of the Post, to be signed by every comrade on his becoming a member.

“2. A Descriptive Book, ruled to embrace every fact contained in the application as well as the date of acceptance and muster, and a column for general remarks.

“3. A Journal of the Proceedings of the Post, after the same shall have been corrected and approved.

“4. An Order Book, in which shall be recorded all orders and circulars issued by the Post Commander.

“5. A Letter Book.

“6. An Indorsement and Memorandum Book.

“7. A Black Book, in which shall be recorded the names of all rejected candidates, also of all members of the Grand Army who have been dishonorably discharged.

“He shall attest by his signature all actions of the Post, and draw all orders on the Quartermaster, to be approved by the Post Commander; shall notify in writing newly-elected members, and shall, under the direction of the Post Commander, prepare all reports and returns required of him. He shall perform such other duties as appertain to his office, and shall transfer to his successor, without delay, all books, papers, and other property.

“SEC. 4. The Quartermaster shall hold the funds, securities, vouchers, and other property of the Post, and fill all requisitions drawn by the Adjutant and approved by the Post Commander; he shall collect all moneys due the Post, giving his receipt therefor; he shall keep an account with each member, and notify all comrades in arrears; he shall render a monthly account in writing to the Post of its finances, which shall be referred to an auditing committee appointed by the Post. He shall make and deliver to the Post Commander all reports and returns required of Post Quartermasters by Chap. V, Art. II, and shall deliver to his successor in office, or to any one designated by the Post, all moneys, books, and other property of the Post in his possession or under his control. He shall give security for the faithful discharge of his duties as provided in Chap. V, Art. VII.

“SEC. 5. The Surgeon shall discharge such duties in connection with his office as may be required of him.

“SEC. 6. The Chaplain shall officiate at the opening of the Post and at the funeral of the comrades when attended by the Post, and perform such other duties in connection with his office as the Post may require.

“SEC. 7. The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard shall perform such duties as may be required by the Ritual or by the Post Commander.

“SEC. 8. The Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant shall assist the Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively in their duties.

“SEC. 9. The Trustees of the Post shall have the care, custody, and management of such property of the Post as the Post by vote shall place in their possession, or under their control, subject to the direction of the Post as to its management and investment; and all leases or conveyances of lands or buildings, by or to the Posts, shall be in the names of such Trustees and their successors in office.

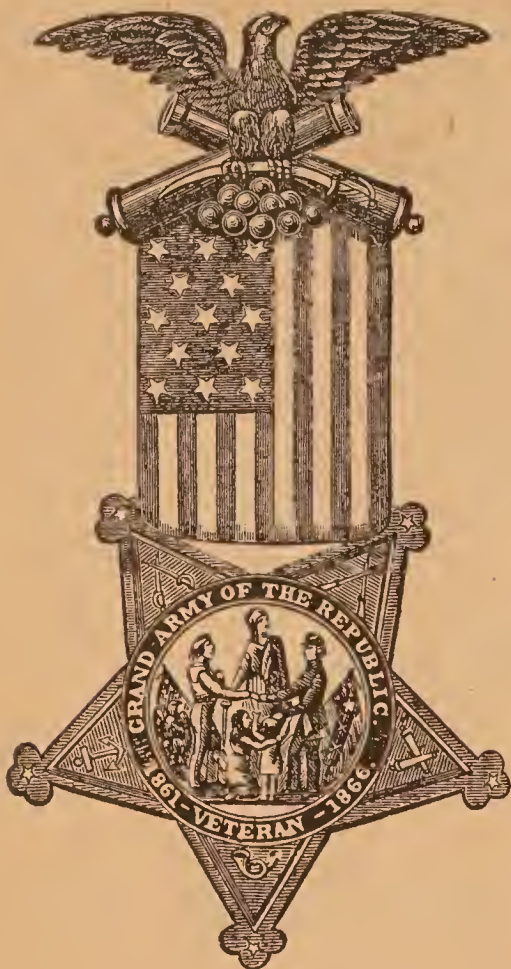
“SEC. 10. Trustees of the Relief Fund shall have the care, custody, and management of the Relief Fund of the Post, subject to the direction of the Post, and all investments of the Relief Fund shall be in the names of such Trustees and their successors in office.

“SEC. 11. Posts may make By-Laws regulating the manner in which Trustees of the Post or Relief Fund shall perform their duties, and respecting the reports of such Trustees.

“SEC. 12. No change shall be made by the Trustees in any investment of Post or Relief Funds, or in the title to Post or Relief Fund Property, or any money paid therefrom, without the concurrence in writing of all the Trustees.

"SEC. 13. The Quartermaster of the Post shall turn over to the Trustees such property and funds of the Post as the Post by vote may direct."

DESCRIPTION OF THE G. A. R. BADGE.



MEMBERSHIP BADGE.

The membership badge of the Grand Army of the Republic consists of the figure of an Eagle, with Cross-Cannon and Ammunition, representing Defense; the Eagle hovering over with a sword, and always ready to protect from insult or dishonor the National Flag, which is also the emblem and ribbon of the Order.

One end of this flag-ribbon is attached to the figure of the above-described eagle, cross-cannon, etc., and the other end is fastened to a five-pointed star, in the centre of which is "the figure of the Goddess of Liberty, representing Loyalty; on either side a soldier and a sailor clasping hands, representing Fraternity, and two children receiving benediction and assurance of protection from the comrades, representing Charity. On each side of the group is the National Flag and the Eagle, representing Freedom; and the Axe, or Bundle of Rods, or Fasces, representing Union.

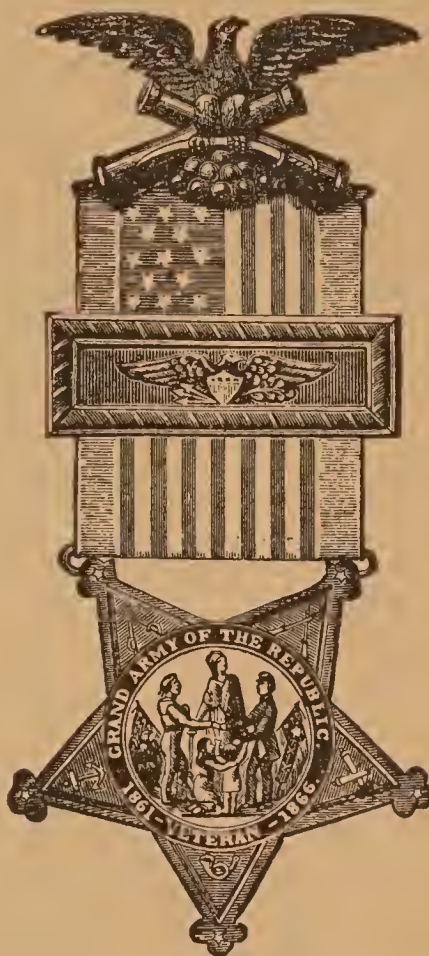
"In each point of the star is the insignia of the various arms of the service, viz.: the Bugle for Infantry, Cross-cannon for Artillery, Cross-muskets for the Marine, Cross-swords for Cavalry, and the Anchor for Sailors.

"Over the Central Group are the words, 'Grand Army of the Republic,' and under the word and figures, '1861—Veteran—1866,' commemorating the commencement and close of the Rebellion, and also the date of organization of the Order."

OFFICIAL BADGES OF THE G. A. R.



ACTING OFFICER'S BADGE.



PAST OFFICER'S BADGE.

As the above cuts will show, the difference between the membership and the official badge of the G. A. R. is that the ribbon of the latter is wider and ornamented by a buff, cherry red, or a lighter blue border—(Buff for National officers, Red for Department officers, and Blue for Post officers)—and that on the active officer's badge the eagle is supplanted by a miniature strap one and one-half inches long and one-half inch wide, enameled with a gold or gilt border one-sixteenth of an inch in width. The color of this strap for National or Department officers is black, for Post officers dark blue.

On the badge worn by Past officers this strap is clasped upon

their proper ribbon, between the star and the eagle of the membership badge.

A miniature shield in gold or gilt, with the coat of arms of the State, may be worn pendant to the official strap, to distinguish the different State Departments.

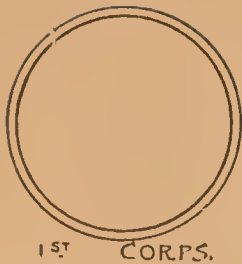
The bronze used in the manufacture of the Grand Army badge and button is that of cannon captured in different decisive battles of the late Civil War.



ENGAGEMENTS
OF THE
CIVIL WAR
ARRANGED BY
CORPS.

IN addition to the Signal and Engineer Corps, which were distinct branches of the service, Hancock's Corps, composed of volunteer veterans, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Kilpatrick's Division of Cavalry, and Wilson's Cavalry, the Union Army during the war was subdivided into twenty-five Army Corps. These Corps were designated by the badges represented on pages 33 and 53 inclusive. The Corps badges were originally stamped out of flannel cloth, and were worn conspicuously on the front of the soldiers' caps. The color of the badge indicated the Corps Division, namely, Red, the 1st Division; White, the 2d Division; Blue, the 3d Division; Orange, the 4th Division; and Green, the 5th Division. The idea of the Corps Badge appears to have originated in Philip Kearny's Division of the 3d Corps. In 1862, Kearny ordered his officers and men to wear a red patch on their caps, so that he might distinguish them from those of other commands. The Corps Badges were first officially ordered in the spring of 1863, and were immediately adopted by the Army of the Potomac, but in the Western armies they did not appear on the men's caps until 1864.

These badges were also painted on the wagons of the Corps, and stenciled on all its articles of public property.



FIRST CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: Irwin McDowell, Joseph Hooker,
J. F. Reynolds, John Newton.

ENGAGEMENTS:

<p>Cedar Mountain or Slaughter Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. Rappahannock or Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 21, 1862. Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, 1862. Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. 2d Bull Run or Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. South Mountain, Turner or Cramp-ton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.</p>	<p>Fitzhugh Crossing, Va., April 29, 30, 1863. Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863. Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 26-28, 1863. The 1st Corps as an organiza-tion discontinued in March, 1864, and the regiments were transferred to the 5th Corps, Robinson's Div. becoming the 2d Div. of the 5th Corps and Wadsworth's Div. the 4th Div. of the 5th Corps.</p>
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SECOND CORPS.

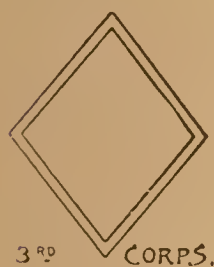
(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: E. V. Sumner, D. N. Couch, W. S. Han-
cock, Wm. Hays, G. K. Warren, A. A. Humphreys.

ENGAGEMENTS:

<p>Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 3, 1862. Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862. Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862. Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862. Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862. Peach Orchard or Allen's Farm, Va., June 29, 1862. White Oak Swamp or Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.</p>	<p>Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863. Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863. Auburn or Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863. Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 26-28, 1863. Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864.</p>
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Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.	Strawberry Plains or Deep Bot-
Corbin's Bridge, Va., May 8, 1864.	tom Run, Va., Aug. 14-18, 1864.
Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.	Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864.	Preble Farm or Poplar Spring
North Anna, Va., May 23-27, 1864.	Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Totopotomoy, Va., May 30, 31, 1864.	Hatcher's Run or Boydton Road,
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.	Oct. 27, 1864.
Petersburg, Va., June 15, 19, 20-	Boydton and White Oak Road, Va.,
30, 1864; April 2, 1865.	March 31, 1865.
Weldon R.R., William's Farm,	Sutherland Station, Va., April 2,
Davis Farm, or Jerusalem Plank	1865.
Road, Va., June 22, 23, 1864.	Sailor's Creek or Harper's Farm
Deep Bottom, New Market and	and Deatonsville, Va., April 6,
Malvern Hill, Va., July 27, 28,	1865.
1864.	Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.
Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.,	Appomattox or Lee's Surrender,
July 30, 1864.	Va., April 9, 1865.



THIRD CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: S. P. Heintzelman, George Stoneman,
D. E. Sickles, W. H. French.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 3,	Chantilly or Ox Hill, Va., Sept.
1862.	1, 1862.
Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.	Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13,
Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Va., May	1862.
31, 1862.	Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4,
Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862.	1863.
White Oak Swamp or Glendale,	Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.
Va., June 30, 1862.	Wapping Heights or Manassas
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.	Gap, Va., July 23, 1863.
Bristoe Station or Kettle Run, Va.,	Kelley's Ford, Va., Nov. 7,
Aug. 27, 1862.	1863.
Groveton and Gainesville, Va.,	Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va.,
Aug. 28, 29, 1862.	Nov. 26-28, 1863.
2d. Bull Run or Manassas, Va.,	The 3d Corps was discon-
Aug. 30, 1862.	tinued March 23, 1864. The 1st

and 2d Divisions were transferred to the 2d Corps. The 3d Division to the 6th Corps.

1st Division under Gen. Birney; 2d Division, Gen. Mott; 3d Division, Gen. Ricketts.



FOURTH CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac and Cumberland.)

Commanders: E. D. Keyes, Gordon Granger, O. O. Howard, D. S. Stanley, T. J. Wood.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Army of the Potomac.

Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 3, 1862.

Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862.

Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.

Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862.

Seven days' battle, Va., June 26 to July 1, 1862.

Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Army of the Cumberland.

Orchard Knob or Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 16, 17, 1864.

Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., Feb. 25-27, 1864.

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864.

Resaca or Sugar Valley or Oostaula, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.

Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 18, 1864.

Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864.

Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.

Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Kenesaw Mountain, including Pine Mountain, Pine Knob, Golgotha, Culp House, McAfee's Cross Roads, Latimer's Mills, Noon-Day Creek, Powder Springs, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.

Nickajack Creek, Smyrna Camp Ground, Vining Station, Ga., July 2-5, 1864.

Peach Tree, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22-28 to Sept. 2, 1864.

Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31 to Sept. 1, 1864.

Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864.

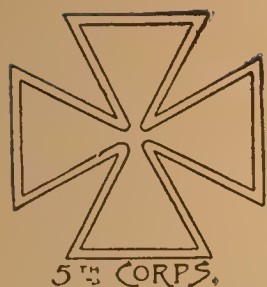
Spring Hill or Mt. Carmel, Ga., Nov. 29, 1864.

Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.

Occupation of Texas, June to December, 1865.

After the battle of Antietam Couch's Division became the 3d Division of the 6th Corps.



FIFTH CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: N. P. Banks, F. J. Porter, Daniel Butterfield, George G. Meade, George Sykes, G. K. Warren.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Hanover, C. H., Va., May 27, 1862.	Totopotomoy, Va., May 30, 31, 1864.
Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.	Bethesda Church, Va., May 30 to June 6, 1864.
Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
White Oak Swamp, or Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.	Petersburg, Va., June 15-30 to Aug. 1-31, 1864, April 2, 1865.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.	Weldon R. R., Va., June 22, 23, 1864.
2d Bull Run or Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.	Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864.
Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.	Six Mile House, Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 18-21, 1864.
Shepardstown or Blackfords Ford, Va., Sept. 20, 1862.	Preble's Farm and Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.	Hatcher's Run or Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.	Dabney's Mills or Rowanty Creek, Vaughn Road, Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5-7, 1865.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.	Quaker Road or Gravelly Run, Va., March 29, 1865.
Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.	Boydton and White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865.
Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 26-28, 1863.	Appomattox and Lee's Surrender, Va., April 9, 1865.
Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.	
Alsop Farm, Va., May 10, 1864.	
Laurel Hill, Va., May 18, 1864.	
Spottsylvania, C. H., Va., May 8-18, 1864.	
North Anna, Va., May 23-27, 1864.	

6TH CORPS.

SIXTH CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, J. Sedgwick, H. G. Wright.

ENGAGEMENTS.

West Point, Va., May 7, 8, 1862.	Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864.
Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 28, 1862.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Golding Farm, Va., June 28, 1862.	Petersburg, Va., June 15-19, 1864.
Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862.	Weldon R. R. or Jerusalem Road, Va., June 22, 23, 1864.
White Oak Swamp or Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.	Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.	Fort Stevens (Washington), D.C., July 11, 12, 1864.
Bull Run Bridge, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.	Snicker's Ferry or Island Ford, Va., July 18, 1864.
South Mountain, Turner or Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.	Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864.
Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.	Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.	Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.
Marye's Heights and Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.	Opequon, Winchester or Belle Grove, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Bank's Ford, Va., May 4, 1863.	Fisher's Hill or Woodstock, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.	Cedar Creek or Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Funkstown, Md., July 12, 13, 1863.	Fall of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Rappahannock, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.	Sailor's Creek, Harper's Farm or Deatonville, Va., April 6, 1865.
Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 26-28, 1863.	Appomattox or Lee's Surrender, Va., April 9, 1865.
Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.	

SEVENTH CORPS.

Commanders: John A. Dix, Frederick Steele.

(Department of Virginia.)

Commander: John A. Dix.7TH CORPS.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Deserted House, Cassville or Kelly's Store, Va., Jan. 30, 1863.	Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 12 to May 4, 1863.
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(Department of Arkansas.)**Commander: Frederick Steele.****ENGAGEMENTS:**

Arkadelphia, Ark., March 28, 1864.	Moscow, Ark., April 13, 1864.
Okalona, Ark., April 3, 1864.	Camden, Ark., April 2-24, 1864.
Elkin's Ford, Ark., April 4-6, 1864.	Mark's Mills, Ark., April 5-25, 1864.
Prairie De' Ann, Ark., April 10-13, 1864.	Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864.

**EIGHTH CORPS.****(Army of West Virginia.)****Commanders: J. E. Wood, George Crook, Lew Wallace, E. O. Ord.****ENGAGEMENTS:**

Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va., May 9, 10, 1864.	Martinsburg, Va., July 25, 1864.
Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864.	Halltown, Va., Aug. 24, 1864.
Piedmont or Mount Crawford, Va., June 5, 1864.	Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 4, 1864.
Lynchburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864.	Opequon, Winchester or Belle Grove, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.	Fisher's Hill or Woodstock, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Snicker's Ferry, or Island Ford, Va., July 18, 1864.	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Winchester, Stevenson Depot, Carter Farm, Va., July 20-24, 1864.	December 18, 1864, Thoburn's Brigades were transferred to 24th Corps.

NINTH CORPS.**(The Wandering Corps.)****Commanders: A. E. Burnside, J. L. Reno, J. D. Cox, O. B. Willcox, J. Sedgwick, W. F. Smith, J. G. Parke, R. B. Potter.****ENGAGEMENTS:**

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 7, 8, 1862.	Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862.
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Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862.	Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to Dec. 5, 1863.
Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.	Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1864.
James Island, S. C., June 10-13, 1862.	Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.
Groveton and Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, 29, 1864.	Ny River, Va., May 12, 1864.
2d Bull Run or Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.	Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-18, 1864.
Chantilly or Ox Hill, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.	North Anna, Va., May 23-27, 1864.
South Mountain, Turner or Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.	Bethesda Church, Va., May 30 to June 6, 1864.
Antietam or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.	Petersburg, Va., June 15 to Aug. 1-31, 1864; April 2, 1865.
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.	Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864.
Jackson, Miss., July 11-16, 1863.	Six Mile House, Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19-21, 1864.
Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.	Preble Farm, Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Loudon, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863.	Hatcher's Run or Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Lenoir, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863.	Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865.
Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.	Fall of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Fort Sanders, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.	In December, 1864, Ferrero's Division, colored troops, was transferred to the 25th Corps.



TENTH CORPS.

(Army of the James.)

Commanders: O. M. Mitchell, J. M. Brannan, David Hunter, Q. A. Gilmore, D. B. Birney, A. H. Terry.

ENGAGEMENTS:

James Island, S. C., June 10-13, 1862.	Fort Wagner, S. C., July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863.
Pocotaligo or Temasse, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.	Olustee, Ocean Pond, or Silver Lake, Fla., February 20, 1864.
Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.	

Walthall Junc. or Chester, Va., June 16, 1864.	Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
Swift Creek, or Arrowfield Church, Va., May 9, 10, 1864.	Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 28, 1864.
Drewry's Bluff or Fort Darling, Va., May 12-16, 1864.	Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 13-15, 1865.
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16- 30 to June 2, 1864.	Sugar Loaf, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.	Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.
Petersburg, Va., June 15-30, 1864.	Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 23, 1865.
Strawberry Plains or Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14-18, 1864.	Dec. 30, 1864. The white reg- iments were transferred to the 24th Corps, and the colored regi- ment to the 25th Corps.
Newmarket or Chapin Farm, Va., Sept. 28-30, 1864.	Ames' Division and Abbott's Brigade ordered to Ft. Fisher, and with Burger's Division of the 19th Corps reorganized the 10th Corps.
Charles City Road, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.	



ELEVENTH CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: Franz Sigel, O. O. Howard.

ENGAGEMENTS:

McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862.	Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.
Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862.	Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863.
Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.	Orchard Knob. Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.
Freeman's Ford, Va., Aug. 24, 1862.	Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.
Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 25, 1862.	Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
2d Bull Run or Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.	In April, 1864, the two divi- sions of the 11th Corps were trans- ferred to the 20th Corps.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.	



TWELFTH CORPS.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Commanders: J. K. Mansfield, A. S. Williams, H. W. Slocum.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Winchester, Va., May 23, 1862.
 Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
 Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
 2d Bull Run or Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862.
 Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.
 Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863.
 Orchard Knob, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.
 Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.
 Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
 Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.
 In April, 1864, the corps was changed to the 20th.



THIRTEENTH CORPS.

Commanders: U. S. Grant, J. A. McClelland, E. O. Ord, Gordon Granger.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 28, 29, 1862.
 Fort Hinman or Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 10, 11, 1863.
 Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.
 Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
 Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863.
 Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.
 Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863.

Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863.
 Grand Coteau or Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Nov. 3, 1863.
 Sabine Cross Roads or Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864.
 Cane River or Monetis Bluff, La., April 24, 1864.
 Cloutierville, La., April 23, 24, 1864.
 Spanish Fort, Ala., April 8, 1865.
 Fort Blakeley, Ala., March 31 to April 9, 1865.

14TH CORPS.**FOURTEENTH CORPS.****(Army of the Cumberland.)****Commanders: W. S. Rosecrans, Geo. H. Thomas,
J. M. Palmer, Jeff. C. Davis.****ENGAGEMENTS:**

Perryville or Chapin Hill, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.	Resaca or Sugar Valley, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.
Nolensville or Knob Gap, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.	Rome, Ga., May 17, 18, 1864.
Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863.	Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863.	Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9- 30, 1864.
Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, 1863.	Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Orchard Knob, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.	Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 5, 6, 1864.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.	Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.	Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Buzzard's Roost or Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 25-27, 1864.	Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864.
	Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10-21, 1864.
	Averasboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
	Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

15TH CORPS.**FIFTEENTH CORPS.****(Army of Tennessee.)****Commanders: W. T. Sherman, F. P. Blair, John A.
Logan, P. J. Osterhaus.****ENGAGEMENTS:**

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 28, 29, 1862.	Black Bayou Expedition, Miss., April 5-10, 1863.
Fort Hinman or Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863.	Snyder's Bluff, Miss., April 30, '63.
Deer Creek, Miss., March 21, 1863.	Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
	Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.

Jackson, Clinton, Rienzi or Canton, Miss., July 9-16, 1863.	Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864.
Brandon, Miss., July 18-20, 1863.	Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864.
Cane (or Bear) Creek or Tusculumbia, Ala., Oct 24 27, 1863.	Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Cherokee, Ala., Oct. 29, 1863.	Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864.
Orchard Knob or Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.	Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn, Nov. 24, 1863.	Ship Gap or Taylor's Bridge, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.	Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
Ringgold or Pea Vine Creek, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.	Fort McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.	River Bridge, Salkahatchie, S. C., Feb. 3-9, 1865.
Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.	Congaree Creek, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
Big Shanty, Ga., June 6, 1864.	Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15-17, 1865.
Kenesaw, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.	Lynch Creek, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865.
Nickajack Creek, Smyrna or Vining Station, July 2-5, 1864.	Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.



SIXTEENTH CORPS.

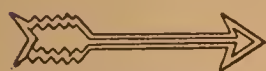
(Army of Tennessee)

Commanders: S. A. Hurlbut, G. M. Dodge, A. J. Smith.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Hernando, Miss., April 18, 1863.	Resaca or Sugar Valley, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.
Coldwater, Miss., April 19, 1863.	Lay's Ferry, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Town Creek, Ala., April 28, 1863.	Rome, Ga., May 16, 1864.
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.	Bayou de Glaize or Old Oaks, Ga., May 18, 1864.
Jackson, Clinton, Rienzi or Canton, Miss., July 9-16, 1863.	Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Collierville, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1863.	Big Shanty, Ga., June 6, 1864.
Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.	Lake Chicot or Old River Lake, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864.	

Kenesaw, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.	College Hill, Oxford or Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 21-25, 1864.
Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.	Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Ruff's Mills, Miss., July 4, 1864.	Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
Tupelo, Miss., July 13-15, 1864.	Spanish Fort, Ala., April 8, 1865.
Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864.	Fort Blakely, Ala., March 31 to April 9, 1865.
Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864.	
Tallahatchie River, Miss., Aug. 7-9, 1864.	

17th CORPS.

SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

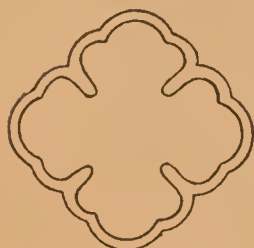
(Army of Tennessee.)

Commanders: J. B. McPherson, F. P. Blair.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Port Gibson or Magnolia Hills, Miss., May 1, 1863.	Vaughn, Miss., May 12, 1864.
Forty Hill or Hankinson's Ferry, Miss., May 3, 1863.	Marchville, La., May 14-16, 1864.
Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.	Bayou De Glaize, La., May 18, 1864.
Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.	Big Shanty, Ga., June 6, 1864.
Champion Hill or Baker Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863.	Kenesaw, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.	Jackson, Miss., July 5, 6, 1864.
Jackson, Clinton, Rienzi or Canton, Miss., July 9-16, 1863.	Nickajack Creek, Smyrna or Vining Sta., Ga., July 2-5, 1864.
Chattanooga or Orchard Knob, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.	Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.	Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 2, 1864.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.	Ezra Church, Ga., July 28, 1864.
Ft. De Russy, Red River, La., March 14, 1864.	Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Monetis Bluff, La., April 23, 1864.	Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864.
Cloutierville, La., April 23, 24, 1864.	Ogeechee River or Jenk's Bridge, Ga., Dec. 7-9, 1864.
	Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
	Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10-21, 1864.
	Pocataligo, S. C., Jan. 14-16, 1865.

Combahee River, S. C., Jan. 25, 1865.	Cheraw, S. C., March 2, 3, 1865.
Orangeburg, North Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1865.	Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865.
	Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

18TH CORPS.

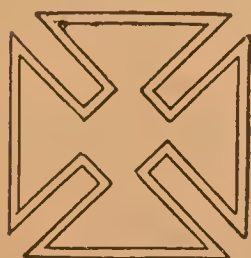
EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

(Army of the James.)

Commanders: J. G. Foster, J. M. Palmer, B. F. Butler, W. F. Smith, E. O. Ord, Godfrey Weitzel.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.	Drewry's Bluff, Fort Darling, Va., May 12-16, 1864.
Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.	Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16-30, 1864.
Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Washington, N. C., March 30 to April 16, 1863.	Petersburg, Va., June 15 to Aug. 31, 1864.
Suffolk, Va., April 12 to May 4, 1863.	Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864.
Gum Swamp, N. C., May 22, 1862.	New Market, Chapin Farm or Ft. Harrison, Va., Sept. 28-30, 1864.
Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May 23, 1863.	Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 28, 1864.
Quaker Bridge or Comfort, N. C., July 6, 1863.	Fall of Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.
Port Walthall or Chester, Va., May 6, 7, 1864.	Dec. 3, 1864. The White Regiments were transferred to the 24th Corps, and the colored regiments to the 25th Corps.
Arrowfield Church or Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 10, 1864.	

19TH CORPS.

NINETEENTH CORPS.

(Middle Military Division.)

Commanders: N. P. Banks, W. B. Franklin, W. H. Emory, G. C. Grover.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.	Bayou Teche, La., Jan. 14, 1863.
Georgia Landing or Labadiesville, La., Oct. 27, 1862.	Fort Bisland, La., April 12, 1863.
	Irish Bend, La., April 12-14, 1863.

Plains' Store, La., May 21, 1863.	Monetis Bluff, Cane River, La.,
Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9, 1863.	April 24, 1864.
Thibodeaux or Hernando, La., June 20, 21, 1863.	Alexandria, La., May 1-8, 1864.
Brashear City, La., June 23, 1863.	Mansura, La., May 14-17, 1864.
Donaldsonville or Kock's Plantation, La., July 13, 1863.	Bayou DeGlaize, La., May 18, 1864.
Sabine, Mansfield and Pleasant Grove, La., April 8, 1864.	Atchafalaya, La., July 28, 1864.
Pleasant Hill, La., April 8, 1864.	Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 4, 1864.
Cloutierville, La., April 23, 24, 1864.	Opequon, Winchester or Belle Grove, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
	Fisher's Hill or Woodstock, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
	Cedar Creek or Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

20TH CORPS.

TWENTIETH CORPS.

(Army of the Cumberland.)

Commanders: A. McD. McCook, Joseph Hooker, H. W. Slocum, A. S. Williams, J. A. Moner.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863.	Peach Tree, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Liberty Gap or Beach Grove, Tenn., June 25, 1863.	Atlanta, Ga., July 22-28 to Sept. 2, 1864.
Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, '63.	Monteith Swamp, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864.	Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
Resaca or Sugar Valley, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.	Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10-21, 1864.
Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864.	Averasboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.	Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.
Kenesaw, Pine Knob, Golgotha and Culp Farm, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.	April 4, 1864. The 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated, forming the 20th Corps.



TWENTY-FIRST CORPS.

(Army of the Cumberland.)

Commander: T. L. Crittenden.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Stone River or Murfreesboro,
Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2,
1863.

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20,
1863.

After the battle of Chickamauga
this corps was transferred to the
4th Corps, army of the Cumber-
land.



TWENTY-SECOND CORPS.

(Defences of Washington, D. C.)

**Commanders: S. P. Heintzelman, J. G. Parke, C. C.
Augur.**

ENGAGEMENT:

Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C., July 11, 12, 1864.



TWENTY-THIRD CORPS.

(Department of the Ohio.)

**Commanders: G. L. Hartsuff, M. D. Manson, J. D.
Cox, George Stoneman, J. M. Schofield.**

ENGAGEMENTS:

Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.
Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16,
1863.

Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17
to Dec. 4, 1863.

Fort Sanders, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.

Talbot Station or Mossy Creek,
Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 10,
1864.

Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 16, 17,
1864.

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5-9,
1864.

Resaca or Sugar Valley, Ga., May
13-16, 1864.

Cassville, Ga., May 19-22, 1864.

Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga.,
May 25 to June 4, 1864.

Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, Lost

Mountain and Culp Farm, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.	Spring Hill or Mount Carmel, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864.
Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864.	Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 28 to Sept. 2, 1864.	Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
Decatur, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.	Ft. Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.
Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 5, 6, 1864.	Town Creek, N. C., Feb. 20, 1865.
Lovejoy, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864.	Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 23, 1865.
Columbia, Duck River, Ga., Nov. 24-28, 1864.	Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865.
	Goldsboro, N. C., March 21-24, 1865.



TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS.

(Army of the James.)

Commanders: E. O. Ord, A. H. Terry, Charles Devens, J. Gibbon, J. W. Turner.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Bermuda Hundred, Va., Dec. 3, 1864.	Rice's Station, Va., April 2, 1865.
Fort Fisher, N. C., Dec. 24, 1864, to Jan. 15, 1865.	Fall of Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.
Fort Anderson, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.	High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865.
Fort Gregg, Petersburg and	Appomattox or Lee's Surrender, Va., April 9, 1865.



TWENTY-FIFTH CORPS.

(COLORED.)

Commander: Godfrey Weitzel.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Bermuda Hundred, Va., Dec. 3, 1864.	Fort Gregg, Petersburg and Rice's Station, Va., April 2, 1865.
Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.	Fall of Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.
	Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.



POTOMAC CAV. CORPS.

CAVALRY CORPS:

(Army of the Potomac.)

Corps Commanders: George Stoneman, Alfred Pleasanton, Philip H. Sheridan.

Division Commanders: Abram Buford, J. H. Wilson, Geo. A. Custer, A. T. A. Torbert, A. N. Duffie, Judson Kilpatrick, Wm. W. Averell, D. M. Gregg, Charles Devens, Wesley Merritt.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Stoneman's Raid, Va., April 27 to May 8, 1863.	Culpeper or White Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12, 13, 1863.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.	Buckland Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863.
Greenwich, Va., May 30, 1863.	Stevensburg, Va., Oct. 19, 1863.
Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863.	Mine Run or Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 26, 1863.
Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.	Averell's Raid, Va., Dec. 8-21, 1863.
Middleburg, Va., June 19, 1863.	Barnett's Ford, Va., Feb. 7, 1864.
Upperville, Va., June 21, 1863.	Kilpatrick's Raid, Va., Feb. 28 to March 4, 1864.
Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863.	Kautz's Raid, Va., May 4-13, 1864.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.	Kautz's Raid on R. R., Va., May 12-17, 1864.
Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863.	Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864.
Fairfield, Pa., July 3-5, 1863.	Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.
Boonsboro, Md., July 7-9, 1863.	Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.
Hagerstown, Md., July 6-10, 1863.	Milford, Va., May 20, 1864.
Williamsport, Md., July 6-10, 1863.	Ashland, Va., May 11, 30, 1864.
Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.	Hanover C. H., Va., May 29-31, 1864.
Shepardstown, Va., July 16, 1863.	Old Church, Va., May 30 and June 10, 11, 1864.
Manassas Gap, Va., July 21, 1863.	St. Mary's Church, Va., June 7, 1864.
Brandy Station or Rappahannock, Va., Aug. 1-3, 1863.	Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Averell's Raid, Va., Aug. 25-30, 1863.	Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 12, 1864.
Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863.	White House Landing, Va., June 21, 1864.
Raccoon Ford or Rapidan, Va., Sept. 14-19, 1863.	
White's Ford, Va., Sept. 21, 1863.	
Rapidan, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.	
James City or Robertson's Run, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.	

Wilson's Raid, Va., June 22-30, 1864.	Woodstock, Fisher's Hill or Strasburg, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.
Nottoway C. H., Va., June 23, 1864.	Cedar Creek or Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Staunton Bridge, Va., June 24, 1864.	Hatcher's Run or Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Stony Creek, Va., June 28, 1864.	Newtown, Nineveh and Cedar Springs, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.
Ream's Station, Va., June 22-29, 1864.	Rood's Hill, Va., Nov. 22, 1864.
Moorefield, Va., Aug. 7, 1864.	Bellefield and Hicksford, Va., Dec. 9, 1864.
White Post or Sulphur Springs Bridge, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.	Sheridan's Raid, Va., Feb. 27, to Mch. 25, 1865.
Smithfield, Shepherdstown or Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.	Mount Crawford, Va., Feb. 28, 1865.
Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.	Waynesboro, Va., March. 2, 1865.
Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 4, 1864.	Dinwiddie C. H., Va., March 31, 1865.
Opequon, Winchester or Belle Grove, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.	Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.	Amelia Springs or Jettersville, Va., April 5, 1865.
Waynesboro, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.	Sailor's Creek, Harper's Farm or Deatonville, Va., April 6, 1865.
Newmarket and Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 7-13, 1864.	Appomattox or Lee's Surrender, Va., April 9, 1865.

CAVALRY CORPS.

(Armies of the West.)

Commander: J. H. Wilson.

DIVISION COMMANDERS:

E. M. McCook,
J. F. Knipe,
Geo. Stoneman,
Geo. Crook,
A. L. Lee,

Edw. Hatch,
Eli Long,
A. C. Gillem,
R. B. Mitchell,
Richard Arnold,

R. W. Johnson,
Emory Upton,
S. G. Burbridge,
D. S. Stanley.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6-8, 1862.	Prairie Grove or Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.
Lone Jack, Mo., Aug. 11-16, 1862.	

- Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863.
 McMinnville, Tenn., April 20, 1863.
 Streight's Raid, Ala. and Ga., April 27 to May 3, 1863.
 Grierson's Raid, La. and Tenn., April 17 to May 2, 1863.
 Middleton, Tenn., May 21 to June 24, 1863.
 Franklin, Tenn., June 4, 1863.
 Triune, Tenn., June 9, 1863.
 Shelbyville and Guy's Gap, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
 Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1863.
 Canton, Miss., July 18, 1863.
 Sparta, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1863.
 Grenada, Miss., Aug. 13, 1863.
 Graysville, Ga., Sept. 10, 1863.
 Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, 1863.
 Carter's Station, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863.
 Murfreesboro Road, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1863.
 Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.
 Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.
 Byhalia or Ingham's Station, Miss., Oct. 12, 1863.
 Wyatt's Ford or Tallahatchie, Miss., Oct. 13, 1863.
 Maysville, Ala., Oct. 13, 1863.
 Blountsville, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1863.
 Sweetwater, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1863.
 Moscow, Tenn., Nov. 4 to Dec. 4, 1863.
 Ripley, Miss., Dec. 1, 1863.
 Salisbury, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863.
 Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.
 Bean Station, Tenn., Dec. 10-14, 1863.
 Mossy Creek or Talbot, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863.
 Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 16, 17, 1864.
 Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford, Tenn., Jan. 27, 28, 1864.
 Arkadelphia, Ark., March 28, 1864.
 Camden, Ark., April 2-24, 1864.
 Wilson Farm, La., April 7, 1864.
 Sabine Cross Roads or Pleasant Grove, La., April 8, 1864.
 Prairie De'Ann, Ark., April 10-13, 1864.
 Natchitoches, La., March 31 to April 19, 1864.
 Cane River or Monotis Bluff, La., April 23, 1864.
 Jenkins' Ferry, Saline River, La., April 30, 1864.
 Red Clay, Ga., May 3, 1864.
 Varnell, Ga., May 9, 1864.
 Tilton, Tenn., May 13, 1864.
 Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864.
 Rome, Ga., May 16-18, 1864.
 Kingston, Ga., May 18-24, 1864.
 Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
 Aickworth, Ga., June 3, 4, 1864.
 Kenesaw, Ga., June 9-30, 1864.
 Brice's Cross Roads or Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.
 McAfee's Cross Roads, Ga., June 12, 1864.
 Powder Springs, Ga., June 20, 1864.
 Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864.
 Tupelo, Miss., July 13-25, 1864.
 Decatur, Ga., July 22 to Aug 5, 1864.

- Lovejoy Station, Ga., July 29, 30, 1864.
 Newman, Ga., July 30, 1864.
 Hillsboro or Sunshine Church, Ga., July 31, 1864.
 Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864.
 Red Oak, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.
 Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 19, 20-31, 1864.
 Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 26, 27, 1864.
 Osage River or Prince's Place, Mo., Oct. 6, 1864.
 Boonville, Mo., Oct. 9-11, 1864.
 Little Blue, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864.
 Hurricane Creek, Miss., Oct. 23, 1864.
 Big Blue, Mo., Oct. 23, 31, 1864.
 Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
 Waynesboro or Thomas Station, Ga., Nov. 27-29, 1864.
 Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 30, 1864.
 Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
 Ogeechee River, Ga., Dec., 7-9, 1864.
 Cypress River, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.
 Rutherford, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1864.
 Saltville, Va., Dec. 20, 1864.
 Pulaski, Anthony's Hill or Sugar Creek, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1864.
 Egypt Station, Miss., Dec. 28, 1864.
 Salkahatchie, S. C., Feb. 6, 1865.
 Rockingham, N. C., March 7, 1865.
 Averagesboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
 Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.
 Stoneman's Raid, Va. and N. C., March 20 to April 6, 1865.
 Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865.
 Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.
 Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 4, 1865.
 Montgomery, Ala., April 12, 13, 1865.
 Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
 Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865.
 Wilson's Raid, Ala. and Ga., March 22 to April 20, 1865.
 Talladega, Ala., April 22, 1865.
 Capture of Jeff Davis, Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT

OF AN

EASEL SHAPE.

The picture on the opposite page represents one side of a National Monument to be erected by The Easel Monument Association to the memory of the "Brave Boys in Blue," and dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred societies, as a public acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude, which we, as a Nation, owe to the ex-soldier and to the organizations which have labored so faithfully to keep alive the flame of patriotism that brought victory to the North during the great struggle for the preservation of our Union.

THE DESIGN.

The monument, which is to be built of "White Bronze," will be erected on a triangular base of stone, and will consist of three sides, each of the three sides to present substantially the appearance of an easel, and the three sides to be practically the same, so that the general view of the monument will be the same when approached from any of the three sides. Hence its name, "The Triangular Easel Monument."

HOW THE FUND IS RAISED.

The fund with which to build and erect this monument is being accumulated by selling a picture representing one side of the monument as it will appear when erected, with the exception of the large panel in the center of the shield which is engrossed with the name and personal army record, or a copy of the honorable discharge of any soldier desired by the person ordering the picture, instead of the epitaph which will occupy this space on the monument proper. In this way each contributor toward the erection of the monument gets value received for his money in the way of a beautiful work of art with a double meaning, namely: a picture of the most unique monument ever designed and at the same time a

THE EASEL MONUMENT PROJECT.



THIS CUT CONVEYS BUT A FAINT IDEA OF THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY OF THE PICTURE PUBLISHED BY THE EASEL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, IN PHOTOGRAPHIC TINTS, SIZE 24X33 INCHES.

record of service of the soldier whose name it bears—a picture which will be kept in the family as an heirloom and handed down from generation to generation. It is hoped that the distribution of this patriotic picture will have a tendency to awaken an interest in the minds of the rising generations, in behalf of the common cause for which the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred societies were organized, so that we may be ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand to the soldiers' widows and orphans and to those who were rendered helpless while serving their country, and that our motto may always be, "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

LOCATION.

The Monument will be erected in whichever state in the Union the greatest percentage of pictures of the monument is sold, as compared with the strength of the Grand Army in good standing, according to the statistics of 1893, as published in this book, beginning on page 19. Every engrossed picture of "The Triangular Easel Monument" sold, delivered and paid for, no matter who orders it, counts one vote for the state in which the subscriber lives or lived at the time the order was given. Each contributor will be entitled to as many votes as he orders pictures. By this means, every man, woman or child who sees fit to order a picture of this Monument, engrossed with some soldier's record of service, will be entitled to a voice as to the place of erection; and, inasmuch as the location will depend upon the largest percentage of sales in comparison with the Grand Army strength of the state, a small state will have just as good a chance to secure the Monument as a large one. For instance, we will take the state of Ohio as compared with the state of Rhode Island. For the sake of argument, we will say that Ohio has a G. A. R. membership in good standing of 50,000, while the membership of Rhode Island is but 3,000. Now, according to the plan adopted for deciding the contest, if there are 40,000 pictures of the Monument sold in the state of Ohio and 4,000 sold in the state of Rhode Island, Rhode Island would get the Monument, because 40,000 sales as compared with a membership of 50,000 is only $\frac{4}{5}$ of 100 per cent, or 80 per cent of the Grand Army strength of the state in good standing, while 4,000 sales for the state of Rhode Island as compared with a G. A. R. membership in good standing of 3,000 would mean $\frac{4}{3}$ of 100 per cent or $133\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

A separate record of the names and addresses of the subscribers from each state is being kept by the Association, and after each state has been thoroughly canvassed the vote will be counted by the Association and the count audited by the trustees. After it has been decided which state shall be entitled to the Monument, the subscribers of that state will be given an opportunity to cast their vote or votes in favor of any city, of their choice, within the state; the Monument to be erected in the city receiving the greatest number of votes.

SPECIFICATIONS.

'The Monument is to consist of three hexagonal pedestals inclined towards a common center and supporting three shields and twelve statues, each of the three faces of the Monument to present, substantially, the appearance of an easel, and the three to be practically the same so that the general view of the Monument will be the same when approached from any of the three sides. The photograph, a reproduction of which appears on page 54, shows a general view of one face of the Monument, and each face is to be the same except that one face will show statues of Columbia and History, one face History and Peace, and one face Peace and Columbia; the emblems of the pedestals are to be selected by J. Worth Carnahan, the author of the design. In round terms, the diameter of the base of each pedestal will be five feet four inches, the length of the shield twenty feet, the width of the shield sixteen feet and the total height of the Monument, including statues, about fifty-three feet.

Material:—The whole Monument, including statuary, is to be composed of "White Bronze," excepting the inside frame work to support and strengthen the structure, which will be of iron or steel or both.

Workmanship:—The whole structure is to be substantially and thoroughly built in a workmanlike manner, and all seams and joints to be nicely fitted, and wherever practicable, to be fused together; the inside frame work to be of a heavy and substantial character, so as to give ample strength and support to the structure; the models of the statues of Columbia, History, and Peace, all badges and relief work to be subject, while in clay or plaster, to the approval, in writing, of J. Worth Carnahan or his representative.

Details:—Each of the six faces of each pedestal is to have a sunken panel, to receive a badge or emblem of some military

organization, designs of which are to be furnished by said Carnahan. Each shield is to have two tablets, the large for inscription, the wording and style of type to be selected by said Carnahan, and the small for a relief scene representing an "Infantry Charge," "Cavalry Charge," and "Naval Engagement." In each corner of the shield is to be a relief scene, entitled respectively, "Good Bye," "On the Field," "Woman's Work," and "Lessons in Patriotism." In the left panel, on each shield, will appear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the right panel the emblem of the National Association of Naval Veterans. At the left of each shield under the arch will stand the statue of the American Soldier, life size, and at the right that of a Sailor. At the top of each shield is a scroll surmounted by the statue of the American Eagle; the inscription on the scroll to be selected by said Carnahan. The three columns, above the shields, representing the three standards of the easel, are to be surmounted by statues of Columbia, History, and Peace respectively, each statue to be four feet six inches in height. Each of the three central columns, above the eagles, is to be surmounted with an ideal statue, representing "The Defense of the American flag"; the height of this statue, to top of flag-staff, is to be eight feet, seven inches. There is to be a covering or roof at the top of the shields, closing the open space between the pedestals with suitable provision for carrying off water, also a ceiling at the bottom of the shields which will take the nature as far as practicable, of a groined arch, and will be suitably ornamented on the under side. In this ceiling there will be a removable panel, or man-hole, out this panel will be part of the ornamentation itself, which will be practically the same in each arch."

The above specifications have been somewhat abbreviated, all reference to the drawings and photographs which are attached to the original being omitted. The models of the American Soldier, Sailor, and ideal statue representing the "Defense of the American Flag" have already been approved and accepted.

SURROUNDINGS.

In accordance with the conditions of a recent addition to the original contract, the above described Monument will, when completed, be erected in the center of a group of subordinate monuments dedicated to the kindred societies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GUARANTEE.

The Easel Monument Association, which was incorporated on the 15th day of February, 1895, under the laws of the State of Illinois, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, for the express purpose of conducting this national contest, has agreed, under good and sufficient bonds, to deposit in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., to the credit of an account known as "The Easel Monument Fund," all the money accruing to them from the sale of "The Triangular Easel Monument" picture over and above the actual cost of the same, including the expense of the agents, selling and delivering the same, until such time as the contract price of "The Triangular Easel Monument" shall have been deposited to the credit of the said "Easel Monument Fund" account.

This means that the running expenses of The Easel Monument Association, such as rent, officers' salaries, etc., will be paid from money received from its stockholders, and not from the funds accruing from the sale of said picture. It further means that, until "The Triangular Easel Monument" has been paid for, the stockholders of the Easel Monument Association will get no returns whatever for money invested. The inducement held out by the managers of the Easel Monument Association to its stockholders, in order to get them to assume this responsibility, is a share of the net profits which may accrue to the Association from the sale of this picture over and above the number necessary to realize the contract price of said monument, and the twenty (20) per cent which the contract provides shall be appropriated toward the purchase of subordinate monuments to the kindred societies of the G. A. R., beautifying the grounds, etc.

The capital stock of the Easel Monument Association has all been subscribed for by reliable parties. These stockholders are subject to assessment from time to time for the money necessary to pay the running expenses of the Association until "The Triangular Easel Monument" has been paid for. They are also held under bond to the Monumental Bronze Company to the full extent of their subscription to insure a deposit, to the credit of "The Easel Monument Fund," of at least fifty (50) cents per copy on the first sixty thousand (60,000) pictures of said monument sold, delivered and paid for; also the twenty (20) per cent on all subsequent sales above mentioned. The money deposited from time to time to the credit of "The Easel Monument Fund" account can be withdrawn only by check or order signed by the President of the Easel Monument As-

sociation, the President of the Monumental Bronze Company, and a majority of the following described trustees: T. S. Rogers, late Captain Co. B, 105th Ill., Commander Post No. 468, Aide to Nat. Commander, 1895-96, Downer's Grove, Ill.; P. C. Hayes, late Brig.-General of the Union Army, ex-Congressman Seventh Illinois District, President Joliet *Republican*, Joliet, Ill.; C. L. Davidson, R. R. Commissioner, Past Dept. Commander G. A. R., and President of State Bank of Hull, Iowa; William Simmons, National Historian and Past Commander of the National Association Naval Veterans, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. P. Davis, founder of "S. of V. U. S. A.," late Captain 11th Me. Inf., breveted Major March 13, 1865, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, Past National and Department President of the "Woman's Relief Corps," Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Carnahan, Superintendent of the manufacture of the "Triangular Easel Monument" picture, Apollo, Pa.

None of the trustees above described, excepting W. H. Carnahan, are in any way financially interested in this enterprise. They are all well known in Grand Army circles, and as disinterested parties have been chosen by the Association to look into the nature of the security furnished by the Easel Monument Association, to insure the banking of the money above provided for, and to satisfy themselves, in behalf of the people who patronize the Easel Monument enterprise, that the bond to be given by the Monumental Bronze Company, upon payment from "The Easel Monument Fund," is ample security for the proper application of the same.

In addition to the bond above mentioned providing for the banking of at least fifty (50) cents per copy, the Treasurer of the Easel Monument Association is bonded for the faithful performance of his entire duties by the American Surety Company, the strongest institution of the kind in the world.

The Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., where "The Easel Monument Fund" is being deposited, has a capital and surplus of \$4,000,000.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

The idea of erecting a National Monument of an easel-shape, to the "Brave Boys in Blue" by selling a picture of the same, originated with J. Worth Carnahan of Philadelphia, Pa. While visiting at the home of an old soldier in that city, his attention was called to a picture entitled "*The Escutcheon*," on which was engrossed the soldier's record of service. He became very much interested in

this picture. The idea of perpetuating each individual soldier's record of service and handing it down to future generations, engrossed on a work of art, was a novel one to him. He inquired into the history of this picture and learned that it had been published some twenty years ago; that it was no longer on the market, and that the sale had not exceeded 50,000 copies. This seemed to him a very small sale as compared with muster out rolls of nearly 800,000 men. He could not see why every honorably discharged soldier or sailor should not have embraced this opportunity to preserve, for the benefit of his family, his record of service. Further inquiry, however, revealed the fact that the comparatively small sale of this picture was not due to its unpopularity, but to the extraordinarily high price at which it was sold, the cheapest style varying from eight to fifteen dollars; as high as fifty dollars per copy having been paid, the price depending largely on the amount of hand-work required to touch up the general outline of the picture to suit the purchaser, also the amount of data to be engrossed upon the same. The development of these facts set Mr. Carnahan to thinking. He readily foresaw that there was a great demand for an appropriate design for a personal record of service of the soldiers of the Civil War if the same could be produced at a price within the reach of all, no matter how humble the station in life. He realized that even eight dollars was far beyond the reach of the average soldier, and that to reduce the price and give satisfaction, less hand-work and more machinery would be necessary than was used in the manufacture of "The Escutcheon."

With this idea in view he went to work. As an experiment he got up a number of designs and placed them in the hands of some of the most trusted agents of the Dux Publishing Co., of which he was a member, but the experiment only resulted in loss of time and money. It seemed impossible to find a design universally satisfactory. He had therefore about decided to abandon the idea as impracticable when one day, while studying the various monuments erected on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, he conceived the idea of an original and artistic design for a National Monument to be erected, not to any particular general or any sub-division of the Union Army, as were the monuments he had seen during the day, but to the "Brave Boys in Blue," regardless of rank; recognizing officer and private alike, and to raise the funds to pay for the Monument by selling a picture of the same, representing it as erected in a city park, where people of all classes had gathered for recreation

and pleasure, allowing space in the center of the picture for engrossing the record of service or a copy of the honorable discharge of any soldier desired by the purchaser.

He reasoned that such a picture would take the place of a personal record of service for the soldiers of the Late War and at the same time serve as an appropriate ornament for the home of any soldier or his descendant—a picture that would be handed down through the ages, in memory of any soldier whose name might be engrossed in Old English texting underneath the familiar words, “To all whom it may concern,”—a picture which would meet with a sufficiently large sale to warrant an appropriation of the bulk of the profit, on the first 100,000 copies sold, toward the erection of the Monument which it represents, so that the purchaser will not only get value received for his money, in the way of a personal record of service, but will, at the same time, become a contributor toward the erection of one of the most unique Monuments ever designed, and the first, if not the only one, ever erected to the “rank and file” of the Union Army.

During his visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg he saw an exceptionally beautiful and artistic monument built of “White Bronze,” by The Monumental Bronze Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. It was apparent to him that a monument of almost any shape or design could be built of this material and he therefore decided to visit the works of The Monumental Bronze Co., lay his plan before them and ask them to assist him in getting up a drawing, on a building scale, of his idea of a monument. He found The Monumental Bronze Co. ready and willing to co-operate with him. Their principal architect was detailed to aid him in the work and the result was the Easel Monument design.

As a guarantee of good faith on the part of Mr. Carnahan, a contract was entered into, by and between The Monumental Bronze Co., as party of the first part, and the Dux Publishing Co., as party of the second part, in which the party of the first part, in consideration of a certain amount of cash and advertising, agreed to construct and erect this Monument. The party of the second part agreeing to do the advertising and become responsible for the amount of cash agreed upon when they had sold and received pay for 100,000 copies of said picture. The sale of the picture was at first conducted in a very quiet way on account of imperfect organization and a lack of sufficient capital with which to properly advertise the project

For various reasons it soon became evident to Mr. Carnahan that if what his partners deemed his "over-sanguine ideas" were ever realized, that the manufacture and sale of the Easel Monument picture would have to be conducted separate and apart from the Dux Publishing Co. business. Each day's experience only tended to strengthen this opinion, and he at last succeeded in interesting a number of his Chicago friends whose willingness to invest capital in the enterprise showed that they were more enthusiastic on the subject than were his present associates. This condition of affairs resulted in the organization and incorporation of The Easel Monument Association, for the purpose of assuming control of the Easel Monument project. Considerable delay in getting control of the manufacture and sale of this picture was experienced by The Easel Monument Association on account of certain objectionable features in the original contract. In the first place the plans and specifications were not satisfactory to the Association. Certain representatives of the different auxiliaries of the Grand Army of the Republic who had agreed to take stock in the Association insisted that the work should not end with the erection of "The Triangular Easel Monument" but that this Monument should be erected in the center of a group of subordinate monuments dedicated to the kindred societies of the G. A. R. Then again, The Monumental Bronze Co. positively refused to give their consent to the transfer of the original contract to The Easel Monument Association, or co-operate with them unless certain changes in their favor were agreed upon.

After several months' delay and considerable parley in the way of correspondence a compromise was effected by a new contract being entered into by and between The Monumental Bronze Co. and J. Worth Carnahan, in which the objectionable features of the original contract were all satisfactorily adjusted. This contract was drawn by Hon. A. B. Beers, of Bridgeport, Conn., Past Department Commander of the G. A. R., and was transferred to The Easel Monument Association, with the consent of The Monumental Bronze Co., on the 28th day of September, 1895.

The conditions under which The Monumental Bronze Co. consented to the transfer of this contract to The Easel Monument Association, are expressed in the *letter of acceptance*, a reproduction of which appears on the opposite page.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1895.

The Monumental Bronze Co.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Gentlemen:--

In consideration that you will allow J. Worth Carnahan to assign and transfer to us his interest in the contract by and between you and him, dated July 18th, 1895, and addition thereto dated Sept. 9th, 1895, for the construction and erection of "The Triangular Easel Shaped Monument", and with it the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the picture of said Monument or any picture hereafter substituted for it, we hereby agree to assume and carry out the terms, conditions, and requirements, all and singular, of said contract, on his part to be performed; to furnish you a sworn statement once every three months of the number of copies of said picture manufactured, sold, delivered, and paid for, and to place our Treasurer under a good and sufficient bond, in your favor to insure a deposit of at least fifty cents per copy for each of the first sixty thousand copies of said picture or any picture hereafter substituted therefor, sold, delivered, and paid for, and twenty per cent of the net profits accruing to us on all subsequent sales of the same in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, subject to payment upon the signatures provided for in said contract and the addition thereto.

If this arrangement is satisfactory to you, please write your consent below and we will close the matter up with Mr. Carnahan at once, allowing him such consideration for his equity in said contract and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell said picture as we shall deem advisable.

Yours very truly,

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N.

Countersigned and
approved:--

O. W. Newton

Sec'y.

Per *A. H. Yahres* -----
Treasurer.



Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 30, 1895.

The Easel Monument Ass'n.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:--

We hereby agree to the assignment and transfer of the said contract to you on the conditions above mentioned.

Wishing you success in your undertaking, we are

Yours truly--

THE MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO.

Witness.

W. B. B. B. B.

Per *Asa S. Parsons* -----
President.

Explanation of Letter on Opposite Page.

The letter on the opposite page explains the conditions under which J. Worth Carnahan transferred the Easel Monument picture business to The Easel Monument Association, after having bought out the interest of his partners and secured the consent of the Monumental Bronze Co. to transfer his contract for the construction and erection of the Monument.

It will be noticed that instead of fifty cents per copy, the amount The Monumental Bronze Co. requires to be set aside on each picture as a Monument fund, Mr. Carnahan stipulates that the Association shall be bonded to deposit all the money received from the sale of the Easel Monument picture over and above its actual cost to the Association, including the expense of the agents selling and delivering the same, until such time as the contract price of the Monument shall have been raised; furthermore, that The Easel Monument Association stock given to him in consideration of his equity in said contract, plates, electrotypes, merchandise, etc., bears no dividend until the contract price of said Monument has been deposited to the credit of The *Easel Monument Fund* Account.

THE EASEL MONUMENT PROJECT.

65



1218 FILBERT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LOCK BOX 429.
APOLLO, PA.

OFFICE OF

DUX PUBLISHING CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers

of Fine Art and Historical Publications.

J. W. CARNAHAN, PRES'T.

334 DEARBORN ST.

Chicago, Ill. Oct. 10, 1895

The Easel Monument Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:--

In compliance with your request of the 15th inst., I herewith enclose you invoice of all The Easel Monument Picture stock, agents supplies, etc., in my possession, also a memoranda of all plates, engravings, electrotypes, etc., heretofore used by me in the manufacture of said picture, all of which I hereby agree to sell, transfer and deliver to you together with my interest in the contract for the construction and erection of "The Triangular Easel-Shaped Monument", drawn by Hon. A. B. Beers, Past Department Commander of the G. A. R., by and between myself and The Monumental Bronze Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., also the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the picture described in said contract or any picture hereafter substituted for it, on the following conditions, viz:--

That you will comply, all and singular, with the terms, conditions and requirements of said contract and the addition thereto; that your Treasurer shall be bonded for the faithful performance of his duties by the American Surety Co., of New York; that instead of depositing to the credit of "The Easel Monument Fund" only Fifty (50) cents per copy, as specified in contract, you will agree to deposit all the money accruing from the sale of said picture, over and above its actual cost to you including the expense of the agents selling and delivering the same until the said Monument has been paid for; that, until such time, the running expenses of The Easel Monument Ass'n., such as rent, officers salaries, etc., shall be paid from money received from its stockholders and not from the funds accruing from the sale of said picture; that you will furnish me a sworn statement once every three months of the number of copies manufactured, sold, delivered and paid for; and that, in consideration of the said merchandise, plates, engravings, etc., and the exclusive right to manufacture said picture, subject to the above conditions, you will either pay me the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000) in cash or issue to me the fully paid and non-assessable stock in The Easel Monument Ass'n., specified in my letter of the 12th ultimo witnessed by O. W. Newton.

If this proposition is satisfactory to you, please write your acceptance below and believe me,

Yours very truly,

J. Worth Carnahan

J. Worth Carnahan, Esq.

Dear Sir:--

We hereby accept your terms as stated above with the understanding that we will issue to you The Easel Monument Ass'n., stock asked for in yours of the 12th ultimo instead of the \$12,000 in cash and that said stock will bear no dividends until the Monument has been built and paid for.

Yours very truly,

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N.

Witness:--

O. W. Newton

Per *A. H. Yahres, Treas.*

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF THE
PICTURE ENTITLED

"The Easel-Shaped Monument."

A reproduction of a \$1200 picture. Original size, 4 1/2 feet wide by 6 feet in length, reproduced in appropriate photographic tints to the size now offered for sale, namely, 25x33 inches.

A Masterpiece of Modern Art and Design.

A memorial picture of all the organizations that can properly be classed as co-workers of the G. A. R., and at the same time a personal record of the soldier to whose order or in whose name it is ordered filled out.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Standard Subscription Books,
BIBLES and ALBUMS.

On all mail orders for Books, Bibles or Albums forty per cent. discount from the regular retail price.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free upon receipt of four cents in stamps to pay postage.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Since we have assumed control of the manufacture and sale of the Easel Monument picture, we have been greatly annoyed by certain individuals who at one time represented the Dux Publishing Co. on the sale of this picture, but whose past record was of such a nature that we positively refused to give them employment.

A number of such persons have been taking advantage of the demand for this picture by representing themselves as agents for the same. As a rule they offer the picture, handsomely framed, at an exceptionally low price, their object being to collect, in advance, as much money as possible on the orders with no intention of ever delivering the pictures.

Armed with the old Dux Publishing Co. canvassing outfit, and being thoroughly conversant with the history of the picture, it has been an easy matter for them to deceive the people.



Notice is hereby given, therefore, that all our duly authorized agents have been provided with a Letter of Introduction bearing our incorporate seal and duly signed by the proper officers of the Association. Each letter of introduction specifies the territory in which the agent is authorized to operate. We hereby denounce as imposters all persons claiming to have authority to solicit orders for the Easel Monument picture or to represent us in any way, who cannot produce such a document.

We are not in any way interested in the sale of picture frames. Our agents are not allowed to accept orders for frames, neither are they authorized to collect in advance more than seventy-five (75) cents per copy, the regular deposit fixed by the Association as a guarantee of good faith on the part of subscribers.

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Officers.

J. W. CARNAHAN, President.
Capt. JACOB DIEHL, Vice-Pres.
S. H. YAHRES, Treas.
O. W. NEWTON, Sec'y.

Attorneys.

J. J. Heckman.
C. C. Carnahan.

Directors.

Col. J. M. EMERY.
W. H. CARNAHAN.
Capt. JACOB DIEHL.
J. W. CARNAHAN.
S. H. YAHRES.

Depository.

'The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.'

The Easel Monument Association.



Incorporated
Feb. 1895.

Capital Stock
\$50,000.

Suites 960-970 Caxton Bldg.

Telephone No. 769 Harrison.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS AND
JOBBER OF
The Triangular Easel Monument Picture.....

334 Dearborn Street.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, October 10, 1895.

Gentlemen:--

In accordance with the conditions and requirements of a recent addition to the contract for the construction and erection of "The Triangular Easel-Shaped Monument", the money deposited, from time to time, in the savings department of your bank to the credit of "The Easel Monument Fund" account, is to be withdrawn only by check or order signed by the President of The Easel Monument Ass'n., the President of The Monumental Bronze Co., and a majority of the seven Trustees whose signatures are hereto attached.

Yours very truly,
THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N.

Witness:-

O. W. Newton
J. M. Emery

Per *S. H. Yahres*
Treasurer..



J. W. Carnahan
Asa S. Parsons

President of The Easel Monument Ass'n.

President of The Monumental Bronze Co.

T R U S T E E S

L. S. Rogers

Late Capt. Co. B. 105th Ill., Comd'r. Post No. 468.
Aide to Nat'l. Comd'r. '95-'96. Downers Grove, Ill.

P. C. Heryes

Late Brig. Gen. of Union Army, Ex-Congressman
7th Ill. Dist., Pres't. "Republican" Joliet, Ill.

Ch. Davidson

R.R. Commissioner, Past Dep't. Comd'r. G.A.R.
and Pres't. of State Bank of Hull, Iowa.

William Simmons

National Historian and Past Comd'r of the
Nat'l. Ass'n. Naval Veterans, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. L. Davis

Founder "S. of V. U.S.A." Late Capt. 11th Me., Inf.
Brev't'd. Maj. Mar. 13, '65, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

Emma R. Hallau

Past National and Dep't. President of the
"Woman's Relief Corps", Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Carnahan

Superintendent of the manufacture of "The
Triangular Easel Monument" picture, Apollo, Pa.

THE PICTURE.

WE desire our readers not to lose sight of the fact that every person who contributes money toward the erection of "The Triangular Easel Monument" gets value received for the same in the way of a handsome work of art and record of service combined; a model of art representing one side of the monument as it will appear when erected, with the exception of the large panel in the center of the shield, which is left blank when the picture is manufactured, so as to enable the Association to engross thereon such facts concerning the record of service or a copy of the honorable discharge of any soldier desired by the purchaser, instead of the epitaph which will appear in this space on the monument proper. These panels are all engrossed by expert pen artists who are regularly employed by the Association to do this kind of work. The size of the picture is 24x33 inches, and is an exact representation of a platinum finished photograph. Taking it as a whole the picture is beyond question a valuable work of art and an appropriate decoration for the home of any loyal American citizen, regardless of its value as a record of service.

The observer's attention is first called to the odd design or shape of the Monument; he then draws nearer to get a better view of the same, when he notices that the monument is covered with appropriate emblems and designs intended to keep green the memory of the soldier and to acknowledge as well the good work accomplished by the Grand Army of the Republic and its various auxiliaries; also that underneath the familiar words "To all whom it may concern," which appear at the top of the panel, is engrossed in old English texting, the name of some individual, which fact invites still closer inspection, so that when the observer comes within reading focus he sees that this patriotic picture is not only a work of art but the record of service of some loyal member or relative of the family.

The following are a few of the many letters of encouragement which we are constantly receiving from persons who have already received and paid for their picture of the Monument:

*Branches
San Francisco, Portland,
Denver, Minneapolis*

Henry Cribben

Jas. A. Sexton

W. H. Cribbens



Cribben, Sexton & Co.

*Works
56 to 100 Erie Street
57 to 67 Ontario St.*

Chicago,

Oct. 8/95.

J. W. Carnahan, Pres.,
The Easel Monument Assn.
334 Dearborn St., City.

Dear Sir:--

On my return Home, after an absence, I find a beautiful picture or engraving, of the "Easel Monument" engrossed with my soldier record. I am well pleased with the same and desire to express my sincere thanks. I have no doubt but my children and grand children will have a higher appreciation of this handsome picture, and personal record, than I have now.

The Easel shaped monument project meets with my hearty approval. It will be a constant reminder of the patriotism, loyalty and bravery displayed by the American Volunteer Soldier during those four bleeding years of Civil Strife.

The idea is a good one. It is worthy of and will be a success.

Respectfully yours,

Jas. A. Sexton.

*The above is an exact copy of a letter received from
Col. Jas. A. Sexton Ex Chicago. P.M. & Past Dep't Comdr of the G.A.R.*



Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

W. H. BEAN, COMMANDER, Grand Army Room, 321 American Express Building
J. L. LOCKE, S. V. Commander.
GEO. C. BROWN, Quartermaster,
Room 321, American Express Building



BRADLEY DEAN, J. V. Commander.
Q. H. CHAPIN, Adjutant,
Room 321, American Express Building.

Meets Second and Fourth Friday
Evening each Month

Commandery Hall,
EIGHTEENTH FLOOR,
MASONIC TEMPLE.

Headquarters, Room 321 American Express
Building, open every day from
1 to 2 p. m.

CHICAGO.

Dec 28

1895,

To whom it may Concern I have
investigated the Plans & Contracts of the
Easel Monument Assn, and am satisfied
that their scheme is intended to be
honestly & fairly conducted and that
in purchasing the picture they offer
for sale, comrades will get value received
& assist in erecting the monument
which when erected will be an
imperishable record of the glory of
the American Soldier & Sailor

I concur in the above

In H. C. & L

L. H. Chapin
Adjutant

W. H. Bean

We endorse Comrade Beans recom-
mendation of The Easel Monument Assn

W. H. Rose Past-Comrade

J. L. Locke,

P. Com Post 5-226.

LETTERS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 25, 1896.

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N., CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of the Easel Monument picture ordered by me, engrossed with my record of service. I am highly pleased with it. The engrossing is done in a most satisfactory manner and I cordially recommend your Association to the Comrades of 1861 and 1865, as the picture hands down to coming generations the service record of the soldier who gave the best part of his life for his Country in the hour of its need, that an appreciative people desire to preserve. Very truly yours, Q. H. CHAPIN, Adj't. of Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. Dep't of Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 25, 1895.

MR. C. E. WILSON, Gen. Agent of the Easel Monument Ass'n.—Dear Sir: I have examined all papers presented to me relating to the proposed plan of operation of The Easel Monument Association and am pleased to say, satisfactorily to myself. Should the Association complete their work as outlined, they are certainly entitled to the thanks of every Grand Army man. Yours very truly, C. C. JONES, Adjutant General.

ROCKFORD, January 8, 1896.

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of the beautiful engraving, Easel Monument, with my war record neatly engraved on the tablet of the same.

I am well pleased with the picture, and think every soldier should possess one, to bequeath his children, as a reminder of the loyalty and patriotism of the young men of those terrible days when our country was in danger. Wishing you success. I am,

Sincerely yours, LEWIS F. LAKE,
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 1, 1895.

This is to certify that I have examined the papers relating to the Easel-Shaped Monument proposed to be erected by The Easel Monument Association, and from the brief examination which I have had time to give the subject, I believe it a worthy one and entitled to the support of Grand Army men.

JOSEPH W. FIFER, Ex. Gov. State of Ill.

I concur in the above,

J. H. ROWELL.

Late Capt. Co. G., 17th, Ill. Inf.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 2, '95.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I have examined the papers descriptive of the Easel-Shaped Monument and I am of the opinion that the movement is a good one and worthy

of support from all who wore the blue during the late civil war. A. C. SWEETSER,
Past Dept. Com. State of Ill., also Past Com. Post No. 146.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept 14, 1895.

C. E. WILSON, Gen. Agent for The Easel Monument Ass'n.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 13th, I will say that I think the Easel Monument picture a good thing, such a good thing that I have ordered one. The great excellence about it is, that it gives the individual old soldier a method of preserving his own personal army record, and thus handing it down to his children and his children's children. Every old soldier should have one.

Yours truly, P. C. HAYES,
Ex-Congressman 7th Ill. Dist.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 21, '95.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: An examination of the papers descriptive of the Easel-Shaped Monument convinces me of its desirability and adaptability to preserve the personal records of the men who from '61 to '65 exhibited the highest type of patriotism in defending the integrity of the flag. I am therefore constrained to give the movement my unqualified endorsement.

REV. A. R. MORGAN,

Past Com. Bartelson Post G. A. R., Joliet, Ill.

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., June 20, 1895.

THE EASEL MONUMENT ASS'N.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received the Easel Monument picture ordered of you some time ago with my record of service engrossed thereon. I also have, in my home, an oil painted "Escutcheon" which cost me \$50.00 and on comparison I must say that as a record of service, the Easel Monument picture is fully as complete, and as a work of art much more attractive than the "Escutcheon."

T. S. ROGERS,

Com. Post No. 468, G. A. R.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 2, 1895.

COMRADES OF THE 100TH ILL. VOL. INF'T.:

The scheme to accomplish the erection of a monument to the memory of the Boys in Blue and making it a National enterprise, together with the Tablet Memorial, does appear to me most commendable.

The idea suggested also of a roster of the Field and Staff Officers, the officers and privates of each Company engrossed upon the tablet of the picture is one I suggest each comrade to avail himself of thus giving him the name and history of each member of his Company.

The commendations placed before me of The Easel Monument Association together with many names of officers well known to me, warrants my asking each comrade to give this matter due consideration.

Resp'y suggested, JAS. G. ELWOOD,
Late Capt. Co. B. 100th Ill. Vol. Inf.

GOV. HARVEY POST, NO. 17, G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 21, 1895.

MR. AUG. A. ADAM, General Agent for the
"Easel Monument Association."

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned, having carefully examined the papers descriptive of the National Monument of an easel shape and read the letters of recommendation submitted to us, from many Grand Army men of great repute, are of the opinion that the movement is a patriotic one and deserves the support of the Boys in Blue.

We are also convinced that our Comrades, as well as us, will approve the idea of keeping their record of service, not only for themselves, but also for their families.

We therefore heartily endorse the movement and recommend all soldiers to give same their earnest consideration.

Yours in F. C. & L.

E. W. FISHER, Commander,
N. G. EADUS, Adjutant,
JOHN C. LUNN, Quarter Master,
C. W. MILLS, O. G.,
GEO. E. SMITH, Past Commander,
S. W. EAGER, Past Commander,
Post No. 17.

**FRED. S. LOVELL POST, NO. 230
G. A. R.**

KENOSHA, Wis., September 27, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: After a careful examination of the papers descriptive of the "Easel-Shaped Monument" and after reading letters of reference from many men of high repute in the Grand Army of the Republic, we are of the opinion that the movement is a good one and deserving of support from all those who wore the blue during the late Civil War.

We therefore cheerfully endorse the scheme of erecting the "National Monument" and recommend our comrades to give the project due consideration. Yours very truly, etc.

WILLIAM NEWHOUSE,
Com. F. S. Lovell Post.
G. C. LIMPET,
Adjutant Post 230.

LETTER OF THANKS.

The following letter was received from Naper Post No. 468, G. A. R., in acknowledgment of a Post Room Easel Monument picture which every G. A. R. Post that co-operates with The Easel Monument Ass'n. is entitled to free of charge:

DOWNERS GROVE, Ill. Aug. 1, 1895.

J. WORTH CARNAHAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—By resolution of Naper Post No. 468, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, allow us to return to you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the picture of the beautiful Easel-Shaped Monument, with Roster of our Post on it. Not only to us, but as a souvenir to all the boys that wore the blue and upheld

the honor of "Old Glory." It will always occupy a conspicuous place in our Post room.

NAPER POST NO. 468 G. A. R.
Dep't. of Illinois.

LETTER OF THANKS.

BARTELSON POST NO. 6, G. A. R. }
JOLIET, Ill. Nov. 21, 1895. }

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of Nov. 20, I will say that the annual Camp-fire of Bartelson Post No. 6, Joliet, came off last Tuesday eve. We had a royal good time. In behalf of the donors, I presented the Post Room Easel Monument Picture to the Post in a few brief remarks. It is a *fine thing to have in our hall and the comrades are all highly pleased with it.* Not only is the picture, in and of itself, an interesting and attractive object, but it gives to the comrades a complete roster of our membership, which is a pleasing thing to one and all, as it gives assurance to the members that their names will be preserved not only during their life time, but will be handed down to their children and their *children's* children through the Sons of Veterans and others who may come after them. With the best wishes for your success, I am yours truly,

P. C. HAYES.
Commander Post No. 6.

**HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC.**

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 25 Exchange St., LYNN, Mass.,
March 6th, 1894.

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I received in due time your favor of February 7th, and later on the two copies of your "History of the Easel-Shaped Monument" reached these headquarters, during the absence of Commander-in-Chief Adams and myself in attendance upon various Department Encampments. * * * In behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as upon my own account, I take the earliest opportunity to congratulate you upon the completeness and elegance of the work, and trust that you will have a great call for the same. * * * Assuring you that if we can do anything within reason to assist you we shall be very glad to do it. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,
JAMES F. MEECH, Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13th, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to say that we have examined the project of the "Easel Monument" to be erected by the Monumental Bronze Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and also the plan of distributing engravings of the same, with the individual record of each purchaser thereof, issued by "The Easel Monument Association."

The scheme commends itself as an excellent one and in every way desirable as a

means of keeping in each soldier's family a beautiful memento, or record, of his services during the War of the Rebellion. It keeps one's record in a form that will be ornamental and which must be highly prized by the families and friends of every soldier of the war.

We heartily endorse the efforts being put forth in the presentation of this work, believing it to be a worthy and patriotic object.

EDWARD J. ATKINSON, Dept. Com.
JOHN KOHLER, Jr., Vice Dept. Com.
D. F. ALLEN, Ass't. Adj't. General.

DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 29, 1894.

Having had my attention called to the plan of the proposed "Easel-Shaped Monument," I am favorably impressed with the idea, inasmuch as it will commemorate the valuable aid given to the Grand Army of the Republic by the Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps, and I heartily endorse the plan and hope the Monument will soon be placed in one of our cities. BENEJAH E. SMITH,

Past Dept. Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have examined the plans of the "Easel-Shaped Monument," to be built by The Monumental Bronze Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., and have no hesitation in commending it as a work of art which would beautify and adorn any public place, and be a fitting and endearing memorial to the memory and honor of those brave men who fought to preserve the nation in the War of the Rebellion. I have been familiar with the work of the Monumental Bronze Co. for many years, and can testify to the artistic merit of their work and the enduring quality of the White Bronze produced by them. Yours very truly.

ALFRED B. BEERS, Past Dept. Commander.

We endorse what Judge Beers has said above:

IRA F. HICKS, Past Com.-in-Chief, G. A. R., New Britain, Conn.

A. H. EMBLER, Adj. Gen. of Conn., New Haven, Conn.

J. H. THATCHER, Asst. Adj. Gen. Dept. of Conn., Hartford, Conn.

GEN. WM. H. PIERPONT, Past Dept. Com. and Maj. Gen. S. of V., U. S. A., New Haven, Conn.

ISAAC B. HYATT, Past Dept. Com., Meriden, Conn.

GEO. A. STAPLES, Past Dept. Com., Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN C. BROATCH, Past Dept. Com., Middletown, Conn.

L. W. DICKINSON, Past Dept. Com., Hartford, Conn.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Having examined the plans of the proposed Easel-

Shaped Monument, I do not hesitate to express my appreciation of the same by cheerfully endorsing and commending it to all as a fitting memorial to those who from 1861 to 1865 fought for the preservation of the Union.

JOSEPH W. THAYER,
Com. Dept. of Mass. G. A. R.

FITCHBURG, Mass.

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN: My attention has been called to a movement to erect an "Easel Monument," so called, to the memory of Union soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. Also in connection therewith is a photogravure of the same, designed to perpetuate as a family memorial and individual service of those most near and dear. The design is both beautiful and unique. I heartily endorse and commend it to your favorable consideration.

J. W. KIMBALL,
Past Dept. Commander, Dept. of Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

ATHENS, Ohio, January 3, 1896.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have just examined the pictured representation of the Easel Monument Memorial, projected on the plan of the Easel Monument Ass'n. of Chicago, Ill.

The Monument itself seems to be appropriately and tastefully designed and no doubt will be an elegant historic structure. * * * The Easel Monument picture will be held in inestimable value by the descendants of him whose record is preserved thereon. I therefore commend it as worthy of encouragement and patronage.

CHARLES TOWNSEND,
Dep't. Commander.

We concur in the above,

D. M. BIRCHFIELD, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.
ELMER GOLDEN, Ass't. Q. M.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We desire to heartily endorse Mr. J. H. Cooley, the son of a veteran, and his associates for their earnest efforts in behalf of the Easel Monument Association and recommend them to your kindly consideration. These sons of ours are striving to strengthen and perpetuate the principles their fathers so nobly fought to defend, and we trust that each and every one to whom they appeal may aid them in every possible way. Very sincerely yours in F. C. and L.

SALENA F. SPRINGSTEEN,
Dep't. Pres't Ohio W. R. C.
ALICE W. FULLER, Dept. Secy.
LOIS M. KNAUFF, Dept. Treas.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1896.

I have just examined the picture of the Easel Monument, and endorse it most heartily. I think the monument which it represents will be an ornament to any city that may be fortunate enough to secure it. It will be something to perpetuate and keep in memory the brave deeds of Fathers, Husbands, Brothers and Sons long after they are

all gone, as well as their families. I trust the Easel Monument picture will meet with the approval of all the soldier organizations in this great land of ours, purchased and redeemed by our heroes. Fraternally yours,

MARY E. COOK,

Dept. Pres., Ladies of the G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, 1025 Arch St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29, 1894.

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Department Commander William Emsley directs me to acknowledge receipt of your History of the Easel-Shaped Monument and to express his appreciation of the same. Interested in the old soldier and his achievements, the "Easel-Shaped Monument" will recall many of the memories of years ago. Very truly yours,

JAMES F. MORRISON.

Asst. Adj. Gen.

GROVE CITY, Pa., June 21, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Having examined, ordered and received a picture of the "Easel-Shaped Monument," to be erected in some state to the memory of the soldiers of the late Civil War, I find it all that is claimed for it, and heartily recommend it to all who were out or had friends who faced the blast from 1861 to 1865—a handsome record of their service in the Army.

N. J. MAXWELL,

Late Col. of 100 Regt. Pa. Vol. (Roundheads)
Bvt. Brig. Gen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26, 1894.

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I have just received a picture of the "Easel-Shaped Monument," engrossed with my war record, and I am delighted with the same. It is an excellent production of art and I shall omit no opportunity to aid the project all in my power, and I trust the plan adopted for raising the funds with which to build the "Easel-Shaped Monument" will meet with the success it so much deserves. I am,

Yours most truly, A. P. DAVIS.

Founder of the S. of V., U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF VERMONT.

NEWPORT, Vt., April 23, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This may certify that a plan and project for the introduction of the "Easel-Shaped Monument" has been presented at these headquarters. I am pleased with the design and shall be glad to have the introduction of this memorial to the loyalty and sacrifice of "we boys" of '61-'65 meet with the hearty support of a patriotic people.

C. F. BRANCH, Dept. Commander.

BRANDON, Vt., Jan. 15, 1894.

This is to say: That the project of erecting the "Easel-Shaped Monument" as a memorial of patriotism has been submitted to me, and I very cheerfully give it my approval and recommend its patronage to all.

[Signed]

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE,

Ex-Gov. Vermont.

DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: My attention has been called to a work of art called the "Easel Monument Memorial."

The purpose and object of the enterprise meets with my hearty approval, and I take pleasure in commending it as worthy of attention and patronage. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES H. BAKER,

Com. Dept. R. I. G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MD., G. A. R.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 27, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: It affords me great pleasure to state that the members of Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R. Dept. of Md., are very much pleased with the handsome picture of the "Easel Shaped Monument," engrossed with history of Post, etc. This picture is truly an "Heirloom" that any soldier who served in the War of the Rebellion from '61 to '65 might be proud of.

The project of erecting the "Easel Shaped Monument" as a memorial to the heroism of the Veterans who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union is a noble one and I hope the efforts of the Easel Monument Ass'n. may be crowned with success. Very respectfully yours,

O. A. HORNER Dept. Com.

SHARPSBURG, Md., Dec. 25, 1895,

MESSRS. SYKES & MISTER.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith enclose instrument of writing relative to the Easel Monument picture presented to Antietam Post, No. 14. I hope that the same will prove satisfactory, as we did not know how to make it any stronger. I will here state in behalf of the comrades who have received their picture of the monument, that it proved to be beyond expectations both in style and finish. They all highly appreciate the picture and consider the amount paid for it a very nominal sum. Engrossed as it is with their war record the picture could not be bought from them at any price.

Any recommendation you should need from Antietam Post, you may write up to us, and there will be no trouble to get the signature of our commander and adjutant, with seal attached. Very respectfully,

JOHN L. CRIM, adjt. Antietam Post.

HEADQUARTERS ANTIETAM POST, NO. 14, G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND.

SHARPSBURG, Md., Dec. 17, 1895.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING:—On Tuesday, December 17, 1895, agents T. M. Sykes and C. C. Mister, Esqs, representing the Easel Monument Ass'n of Chicago, Ill., presented Antietam Post No. 14, Dept. of Md., G. A. R., with a copy of the Easel Monument picture with Roster of Post

thereon, handsomely framed, and the above named Post desiring to show their appreciation upon the occasion of the acceptance of the above named Memorial passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we as a Post tender the above named gentlemen, acting agents for said association, our heartfelt thanks for said gift which proved satisfactory in all points. Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH COX, Commander of Post.

JOHN L. CRIM, Adjutant.

**HEADQUARTERS RENO POST NO. 4,
G. A. R.**

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Jan. 21, 1896.

MESSRS. C. C. MISTER AND T. M. SYKES:

SIRS.—Your note accompanying the picture of the Easel Monument which you presented to the Post this evening was read to the Post and the picture examined and very much appreciated by all the members. I am instructed to forward you the following resolution which was unanimously passed by the Post:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of Reno Post, No. 4, Dept. of Md., be extended to the Easel Monument Assn. for the handsome picture presented by them, through their agents, C. C. Mister and T. M. Sykes, engrossed with a roster of our Post, and that we recommend them and their work to all G. A. R. comrades and old soldiers.

Signed, J. C. WARD, Adjt.

**HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NAVAL VETERANS,
U. S. OF A.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1894.

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—The "Easel Monument project" meets with my hearty endorsement and its completion will, I trust, be a thing of the near future. The picture is indeed a tribute to loyalty and a constant reminder to patriotism, and I trust your efforts will be amply rewarded in this direction.

I desire, in behalf of my shipmates, to heartily thank you for the generous manner in which you have recognized the Naval Veterans, on the design of the Monument.

Yours very truly, B. S. OSBON,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

**HEADQUARTERS NAVAL POST, NO.
400, DEPARTMENT PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1895.

J. W. CARNAHAN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—My picture of the "Easel Shaped Monument" has been received, and I am well pleased with the same, and heartily recommend it to my comrades of the Army and Navy and to their families also. I sincerely trust that your efforts to perpetuate the memories of our brave veterans will be gratefully appreciated by all concerned, and a spirit of loyalty thus developed.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM SIMMONS,
Past Commander and Historian of the National Assn. of Naval Veterans, U. S. of A.

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